

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

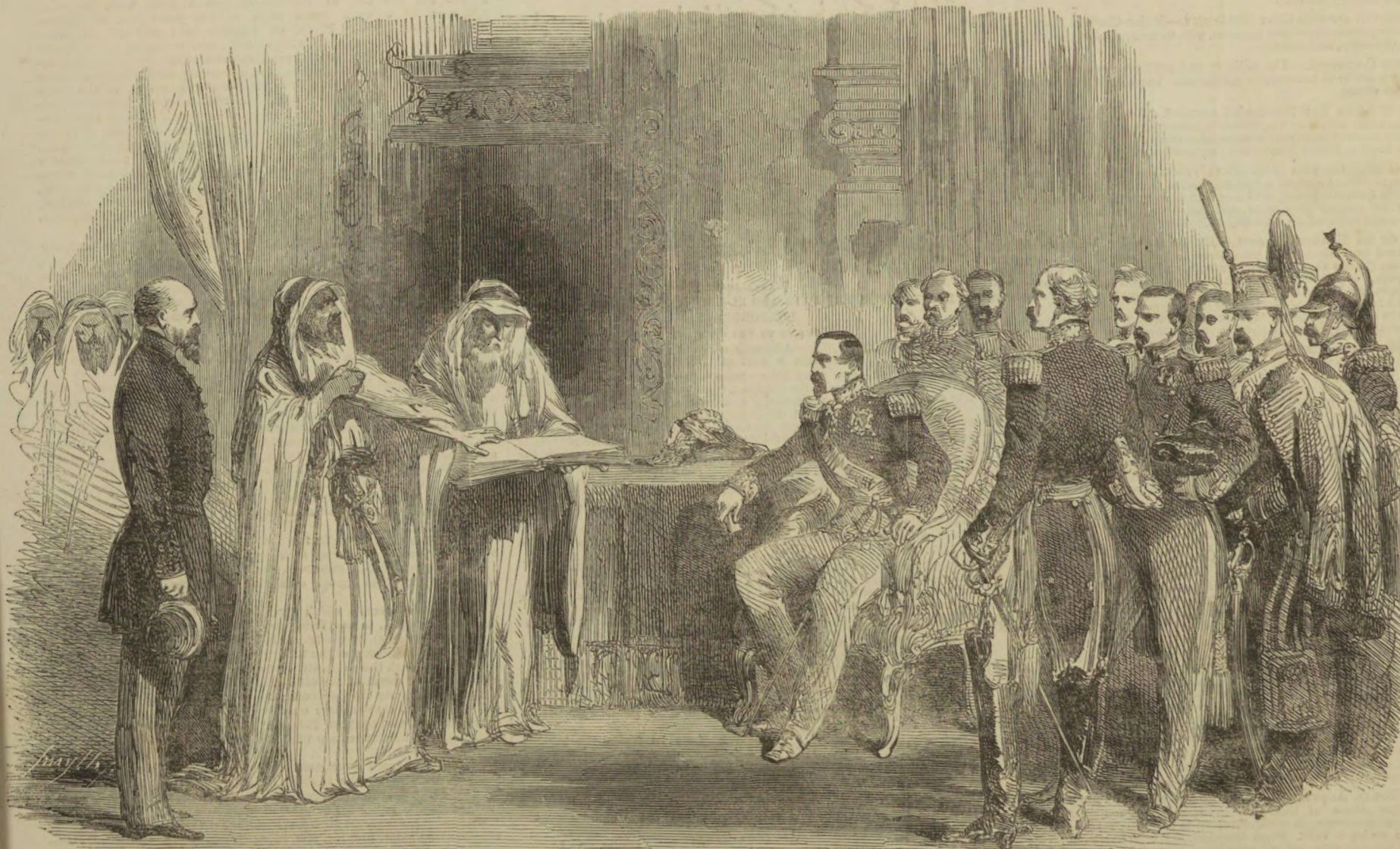
WERE it not for Ireland, Great Britain would be in the condition of the Grecian Sovereign in the ancient legend—too happy to deserve a friend. The principle of compensation is continually at work. We are great, renowned, thriving, and free; but we have Ireland at our side to keep us humble, and to preserve us from arrogance and conceit. It is scarcely seven weeks ago since the public journals recorded the assassination of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, an Irish landlord. The fiat of the agrarian Vehmgericht went forth and was obeyed. The murderers of the unfortunate man as yet remain at large, though it is highly probable that they will speedily be discovered and brought to trial. Whether they will receive the punishment due to their crime is another question, the solution of which will depend not upon law and justice, but upon the temper of the particular jury upon whom the investigation may happen to devolve. But scarcely has the public horror excited by the event subsided into an earnest prayer for the eradication of the foul blot of murder, and sympathy with murderers, from the name and fame of the Irish peasantry, than indignation and alarm are again aroused by the perpetration of another murder equally atrocious. It is the old and sad story over again. We have the ordinary description of victim, the ancient feud, the customary vengeance, and the usual accessories. All are repeated to the life;—and to the death. In this case, which occurred last week, Mr. Manifold, the person condemned to die, and executed accordingly, was an agent for the collection of rents and of poor-rates. He had performed an unpleasant duty, but not in a harsh or vindictive manner, by serving with process a number of persons, who indulged in the peculiarly Irish fancy of occupying and ruining other people's land without paying or intending to pay, rent for it; when he was fired at from a ditch, in the darkness of the night, and shot

dead. He expired almost instantaneously, having "received thirty-four square leaden slugs in his head, neck, and shoulders, and nine in the brain." Within a few yards of the spot where the crime was committed are several houses occupied by the peasantry. Not one of these persons—not even a woman—looked out, at the report of the blunderbuss, to ascertain what mischief was doing, or had been done. This, it will be seen, is but a repetition of a very ancient and familiar history. There is not the slightest novelty about it. We have but to change the victim's name, and the date of the murder, to have a record which we may find in any newspaper in any year for the last quarter of a century. Pestilence and famine have thinned the land of its superabundant population; emigration and the gold mania have contributed largely to denude Ireland of the daring and the reckless spirits who might be supposed most capable of deeds like these; but all these causes, separately and in combination, have failed to deprive the country of her indigeneous assassins. The aboriginal trait remains, and even cholera and famine have been lenient enough to spare a sufficient number of murderers to perpetuate the race, and to retard the improvement and the prosperity of the country.

Were it not for this dreadful system—bad as the condition of Ireland has been—there would, at the present time, be good foundation for the hope, that the worst had passed away, and that a new era of peace, industry, and happiness had dawned upon the land and its inhabitants. It is true that our unhappy neighbour has ever been the great difficulty with the statesmen of England; and the condition of the people the problem which, with all their patriotic anxiety, they have been unable to solve. How was Ireland to be improved? was the question continually asked. How could we excite among her peasantry a spirit of emulation? How should we induce them to consider beggary a degradation, and self-sustaining independence, however humble, a blessing to

be attained? To arrive at a solution, commissioners were appointed, blue books were printed, money was squandered, parties were subsidized, and noisy demagogues were silenced by place or pension; yet, until the time of the potato failure, and the consequent famine and plague, the masses of the Irish people lay in a state of degradation—reckless, thriftless, hopeless. The bane of the country was not the idleness of the people, for nowhere could be found a more industrious class than the Irish peasantry, when placed under favourable circumstances. The bricks and mortar of nearly all London were carried on Irish shoulders. Half our railways and public works were executed by Irish labour; and a great portion of our crops were year by year reaped by itinerant Irish reapers. Theirs are the myriad hands which are now labouring to construct the fabric of American power. Abroad, they are faithful, generous, and grateful. At home, however, they are moody and revengeful whenever they are not listless and dispirited. Whence then the bane of the country?

Leaving out of view the religious element, the great and paramount evil has always been the want of properly-remunerated labour. At the root of all her grievances, destructive to her peace and prosperity, was an absentee, insolvent land-proprietory. Famine, and all its terrible accompaniments, commenced the cure of this inveterate disease. A law, severely wise, dispossessed these insolvents of the property which was but nominally theirs, and land gradually passed from the possession of spendthrifts into the hands of careful and industrious traders. For the first time in the history of Ireland a healthy landowning middle-class was planted on the soil. Heretofore there were only the high and the low—the lord and the peasant. The great lord was replaced by a dozen small ones. The land was cleared of what was deemed its idle population, and a new race sprang up. Operatives from England and farmers from Scotland were introduced, and the people were trained in the principles and practice of profitable



LIBERATION OF ABD-EL-KADER, BY THE PRESIDENT, FROM THE CHATEAU OF AMBOISE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

industry. And what is the result up to the present time? Recent tourists report most favourably of the change that has been operated. They state that from Dublin to Waterford, no distress is to be seen; that from Dublin to Galway, enterprise is obvious; that the wilds of Connemara are becoming covered with sheep; that the class of industry which brought capital and comfort to Kelso and Howick, and the high lands of Yorkshire, is at last taking root in Ireland; and that various kinds of knitting are largely offered for sale through all the district between Galway and Westport. They state, moreover, the remarkable fact that, out of the seven millions of pounds sterling expended in the purchase of land in the Encumbered Estates Court, more than six millions have been invested by Irishmen living in Ireland—a part of the surplus of their industrial pursuits; while less than three quarters of a million sterling has been advanced by the capitalists of England and Scotland. In addition to all this the last harvest has proved an abundant one; and the labourer, no longer "a drug in the market," or "an excrescence on the soil," has been well paid for gathering in the produce, and allowed to share in the wealth around him. "The rapid increase in the Irish butter and provision trade," says a recent letter, "is attracting much attention, as the exports from Cork, Limerick, and other ports are becoming greater, perhaps, than at any former period. In fact, this most valuable traffic is now quite revived, and has become once more a source of great wealth to our agricultural classes. The enormous increase in the produce of butter is an evidence of the far greater extent of pasturage in districts where tillage had prevailed almost exclusively in former years. On account of this change in the system of husbandry, comparatively little inconvenience has been caused by the decrease of population, and the continued "exodus." Still, however, tillage farming is carried on generally throughout the country, to a vast extent, on sounder principles than heretofore; and the remunerating prices of produce are calculated to check the tendency to devote the soil to the rearing of cattle and sheep merely. Altogether, the country, as regards all branches of agricultural enterprise, is making a decided rally, and the condition of both landlords and farmers is much improved."

Every account received, whether public or private, is to the same effect. Another letter, with more immediate reference to commerce than to agriculture, says that "there is general activity in business, resulting from the growing confidence amongst the public after an abundant harvest; and from the remunerative prices for agricultural stock and produce. The condition of landlords and farmers is steadily improving; money is much more freely circulated; and the effect of this great change for the better is manifest in the gradual increase of demand in most branches of trade. In Dublin the wholesale merchants are doing a far better business in foreign and colonial produce—the consumption of teas, sugars, coffees, &c., has augmented, and there has been a decided advance in prices."

If Ireland would but wipe from her hands the blood of secret murder—if the priesthood who administer the consolations of religion to the majority of the people, would but employ the requisite zeal and eloquence in the denunciation, not only in the next world, but in this, of the men who commit or connive at assassination, there would be a strong reason for the belief that the prosperity of this long-suffering land would not be a transient gleam, but a permanent sunshine. The potato blight has passed away; but not until the murder-blight shall be finally eradicated, will it be possible for Ireland to enjoy the blessings that might be hers. The law has done justice upon the insolvent landlords. Law and public opinion must do equal justice upon the insolvent tenantry, who endeavour to get rid of the obligation of rent-paying by the operation of the blunderbuss;—or the severe lessons of the late famine and pestilence will have been read in vain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HORSE GUARDS LEVEES.—It is stated that the new military secretary, Colonel Airey, will usually hold a levee on Tuesdays, as was formerly done by the late Military Secretary.

COLONELCY OF THE 67TH REGIMENT.—Major-General Ewart, C.B. who formerly commanded this regiment, will, we hear, succeed the late Lieutenant-General Clitrow, as Colonel.

JERSEY GARRISON.—The military and artillery force at the garrison in Jersey is said to be considerably augmented. The militia force at Jersey is now 20,000 strong.

CONVICTS FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A splendid ship, the *Oriental Queen*, has lately sailed for Van Diemen's Land with no less than two hundred and eighty convicts, nearly all of whom have obtained tickets of leave, and will therefore be set at liberty the moment they reach their destination.

THE FISHERIES AND HER MAJESTY'S CRUISERS.—A New York paper says:—"The American schooner *Ann* has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from Prince Edward's Island, with information that she had been twice fired at by the British steamer *Devastation*, and forbidden to enter Gaspe Bay. Our vessels are also excluded from the Bay of Chalepr."

LOSS OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—By the arrival at Liverpool of the brig *Richard*, from Pernambuco, intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Enchantress*, Captain Buckland, of Yarmouth, on her passage from Pernambuco for Falmouth. The *Enchantress* struck on a sunken reef three days after leaving that port, and immediately went to pieces. The captain, two mates, one man, and a boy, were washed off the reef and drowned. The remainder of the crew, six in number, succeeded in constructing a raft, and, after a dreadful sufferings for several days, they were picked up by the above-named vessel.

THE MILITIA.—The following circular memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards:—"It having been represented to the General Commanding in Chief that it would be greatly for the advantage of the militia about to be enrolled if facilities were afforded to the officers of acquiring a knowledge of their duty by being temporarily attached for instruction to regiments or depôts of the line, Viscount Hardinge desires that such instruction may be readily and without hesitation afforded by all commanding officers of infantry in England and Wales, upon the application of colonels of militia; and his Lordship hopes that the best understanding may prevail on all such occasions between the services, and that during the period that officers of militia may be thus attached to particular corps for instruction they may be admitted as honorary members of the regimental or depôt mess."

DESERTERS FROM THE MILITIA.—A man named John Pardoe has been apprehended at Tewkesbury, charged with having deserted from the South Gloucester Battalion of Militia. He had volunteered to serve in the battalion at Gloucester, and after he had received his ten shillings he went direct to Worcester, and volunteered to serve in the Worcester Militia; and, after he had received his ten shillings there, absconded. He has been ordered to be detained in custody until a court martial can be held upon him. On Wednesday a list of forty-six deserters from the different metropolitan regiments was forwarded to Mr. Messer, the relieving-officer of the Marylebone workhouse, in order that he might hand over to the police any of those who should apply for parochial relief.

INSPECTION OF DOCKYARDS, &c.—A Board of the Admiralty, composed of the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord; Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.; Mr. Stafford, M.P., Secretary; Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Surveyor of the Navy; Colonel Greene, R.E., Admiralty Director of the Works; and Captain Pelham, Private Secretary to the First Lord, have been occupied during the week in a tour of inspection through the dockyards, and the various Admiralty departments of the country.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—We understand that ten line-of-battle ships being built, or ordered to be built, in the Royal dockyards, are ordered to be fitted with screw machinery.—*Herald* (Ministerial paper.)

THE "ROYAL ALBERT."—A number of workmen have been placed on the *Royal Albert*, at Woolwich, to make her water-tight above the launch line of immersion, it being intended to have her ready for launching early in the spring of 1853. When launched, she is to be taken into the east dock, next the saw-mills, and will there be lengthened 35 feet, which will give her a capacity of upwards of 4000 tonnage, rendering her the largest ship in the Royal Navy, and offering ample room for superior new engines of 1000-horse power.

Lord Leigh has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Warwickshire, in the room of Earl Howe, resigned.

LIBERATION OF ABD-EL-KADER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the formal liberation of Abd-el-Kader from the Château d'Amboise, by the French President. Upon the preceding page we have engraved that portion of the interesting interview at which he is taking the oath on the Koran, that he would never attempt to disturb French domination in Africa, and that he would submit, without reserve or *arrière pensée*, to the will of France.

The *Moniteur du Loiret* gives the following details of the visit of the Prince President to Abd-el-Kader, at the château:—

At the moment at which the President arrived at Amboise, and during the reception at the railway station, Abd-el-Kader was on the terrace of the château. With a telescope he attempted to distinguish the movements of the cortege. Mustapha, one of his agents, and several persons of his household, also watched them with great interest. The Prince, accompanied by the Minister of War, entered a carriage which was waiting at the station, and proceeded direct to the château, from which one of the finest views of the course of the Loire is obtained. The Emir and his attendants entered their respective apartments at the approach of the Prince and the Minister of War. Informed that the Prince wished to speak to him, Abd-el-Kader presented himself, accompanied by his faithful Mustapha. It was then that his release was announced to him. The suite of the Emir is composed of 50 persons; it was 70 a few months ago. This visit of Louis Napoleon to Abd-el-Kader lasted three quarters of an hour.

It is stated that negotiations had previously been carried on by the French Government with the Porte, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Sultan to the reception of the Arab chief in his dominions. Broussa had, accordingly, been named by the Porte as the most suitable place of residence, that being the city to which prisoners of state and disgraced officers of the Turkish Government are usually sent; but it would appear from Louis Napoleon's speech at Amboise, that Abd-el-Kader is to be considered as a free resident at Broussa on parole. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the intention of the President to liberate the Emir had been strongly opposed by all his advisers, civil and military; and they imagined that he had yielded to their remonstrances. It was only a few minutes before the interview at Amboise, that Louis Napoleon informed General St. Arnaud, the Minister at War, that he was going to set Abd-el-Kader at liberty on the spot. Such is the tenacity of purpose, and the secrecy of resolution, which characterise the present ruler of France.

The town of Broussa (or Bursa, as it is also spelt) is one of the most prosperous in the Turkish dominions. It is situated in the pachalik of Natolia, at the base of the Olympus, whose peak rises in the regions of perpetual snow. It is about twenty-two leagues from Constantinople, and the same distance from Kutahieh, famous as the place of internment of Louis Kossuth.

Within the past week, the following letter has been received by the Marquis of Londonderry, who, it will be recollected, interested himself very zealously, some time since, in attempting to procure the release of the captive Emir. We give a fac-simile of the original letter in Arabic, with a translation.

الحمد لله وحده

الى حصن المكرم السيد الجليل الدونديري
المركب البرياني نسيب الانجليز فانا لما بعد
السلام عليك ادا وطنك نسخة البرية التي كنتها
لكم العزة السعيدة باب الخير سعادة البرازيدان
امام الجمهور البرازيدان وكذا لك نسخة بريتك
التي كنتها للحفرة المذكورة وكذا لك فراء الى
اخينا السيد الفيلان ابومنه البرية التي
سلمت علينا بها والله يكثر خيركم كما يكثر
خير سعادة البرازيدان وخير معادة الوزير
الذي كرمه بالمرتين نريانه وكما يكثر السلام
في اوائل رجب سنة 1266
وابدع الله الف باعلاء
عبد القادر بن عبد الله

[TRANSLATION.]

LETTER FROM THE EMIR ABD-EL-KADER TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

PRAISE TO THE ONLY GOD!

To his Lordship the Cid, General Marquis of Londonderry! Irishman by birth, dwelling in England.—Greeting!

I have received a copy of the letter written to you by his happy Lordship, the source of good, his Lordship the President, Chief of the French Republic, and also a copy of that which you formerly wrote to him.

Our brother, the Cid, Captain Boissonnet, has also communicated to me the letter which transmitted your greetings. May God reward you! and also his happy Lordship, the President of the Republic, and his Lordship the Minister of War, whose generosity procured me the honour of your visit and the favour of your letter.

Beginning of Redjib, year 1267.

This is written according to my intentions.

ABD-EL-KADER BEN MAKHI EDDIN.

The following lines were addressed to Prince Louis Napoleon in behalf of the Emir Abd-el-Kader, by an English lady, during the summer of 1851.

The aged Emir bows to fate:

His sorrows claim a peaceful grave;
He seeks no ransom from the State,
Save this, which valour grants the brave.

Then speed him to his native tents:
Say to the old man, "Rise, be free!"
The victor, when his soul reverts,
Holds in his grasp divinity.

Did Philip's mighty son subdue
The soul of Poms, with a chain?
Are vows exacted from the true?
Hath faith, hath gratitude—no claim?

God of the captive! waft his sigh
Unto the ear of gentle France;
Thou, who ordainest destiny,
Witherward bend his eagle glance.

Hath he not watched, from Ham's stern tower,
The golden summers fleeting by?
Doth he recall the vespèr hour,
So lonesome in captivity?

'Tis there the haughty spirit breaks,
Which tyrant fetters might not move.
The strong man falls, as men's eyes wake
Within his breast a dream of love.

He sees his home; his mother's smile,
In the soft twilight calm, appears:
He greets his wife, he clasps his child,
Then melts, subdued in woman's tears.

Oh, Freedom! empire of the soul!
Proclaim thy boundless sovereignty,
From earth to heav'n, from star to pole,
The primal law was Liberty!

When from its depths the burning light
Spread through the world a sheet of flame,
Forth swept the winds, the airs of night,
The pathless seas in Freedom came.

As proudly, noble France, arise!
Say to the old man, "Rise, be free!"
This deed shall live when marble dies,
To bless thee to posterity.

For mercy, Prince, is greater, far,
Than all the gilded pomps of fame.
Thy race were demigods in war.
Be thou the day-star of their name!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Last week the talk of the day was the triumphant entry of Sa Majesté Impériale Napoleon III., Roi d'Algérie, into his faithful capital; which faithful capital, despite all the faithful (*plus ou moins*) journals, was a signal failure.

However, let by-gones be by-gones: for, here, last week's events are always affairs of *l'ancienne histoire*; and let us try to glean a little of what is passing at present—though, really, that is as little as may be, either in the way of politics, which is not our province, or gossip, which is. Everybody that has a *chasse* or a *château* of his own or anybody else's to go to, is gone there; and everybody that has not, pretends he has, and disappears accordingly, or vegetates *en attendant* that something turns up to arouse him.

Even at the risk of turning back a page of the *ancienne histoire* above alluded to, we must chronicle some of the events of the grand representation at the Théâtre Français; an occasion which certainly has had more narrators and describers than the solemnity of the 16th October, and excited incomparably more interest and applause.

The *affiche* of the performance began by exciting the mirth of its readers—by an unconscious epigram contained in the heading of it, which stood thus:—"Cinna; ou, la Clémence d'Auguste.—L'Empire c'est la Paix. —IL NE FAUT JURER DE RIEN!" Then came the grand affair itself, which really was surpassingly magnificent; the decorations, the flowers, the lights, the brilliant toilettes of the women—who, contrary to all custom in France, appeared in full dress; the extraordinary profusion of violets, which perfumed the whole *saite*, made an *ensemble* really beyond description.

We need not dwell on the *succès* of Mlle. Rachel in *Cinna*: the principal part of her performance lay in the recital of the verses of M. Arsène Houssaye. "Cette jeune et jolie femme," as one of the papers says—a phrase which reminds us of the lady tourist who found Niagara very pretty—"Cette jeune et jolie femme," who a few years ago was "un squelette décharné," grasping the staff of the tricolor flag, and muttering through her set teeth the "Marseillaise," came forward from the group formed by all the actors and actresses of the Français, attired principally in the costume of their favourite parts, and, saluting the President's box like a muse—like an Apollo—like a tragedy queen—in short, like Mlle. Rachel (Mlle. Rachel on the stage *h'n entend*), and half-read, half repeated "L'Empire c'est la Paix" midst thunders of applause for herself and the author. It is, however, admitted on all hands, that her performance of the "Marseillaise" was far more *con amore*. The pretty "Proverbe" of Alfred de Musset wound up the performance, which was altogether highly successful.

The Grand Opéra is going to offer to Louis Napoleon, on Thursday, a grand representation of the *reprise* of "Moïse," on which occasion a cantata in his honour will be executed by all the artists, composed by M. Victor Massé, the young and popular composer of "Galathée," and written by M. Philoxène Boyer.

It is currently reported that one of the acts of the Empire will be the decoration of women who have rendered themselves remarkable by the performance of any great act, the creation of any noble work, &c. Napoleon I. (according to the present mode of counting) set the example, by admitting into the Legion of Honour certain heroic *cantinières*, and as all things—civil—seem disposed to take the same forms as those in his time adopted, we think the idea by no means an improbable one.

Here is one of the *canards* of the *Bourse*:—The Emperor of Russia is coming to Paris to present his son-in-law, the Duc de Leuchtenberg, to Louis Napoleon, to be designed, in the letter placed before the Senate, as the successor of the Prince, in case of his having no heirs!!

The Opera Comique is preparing a work on the "Mysteries of Udolpho," the *livret* from the indefatigable pen of Scribe; the music by M. Clapisson. It is to appear very shortly, and is, we hear, to be followed by a succession of other new compositions. But we venture to predict that the success of the season will be at the Théâtre Français, where a drama is in preparation from the fair hands of a certain *belle dame*, whose reputation for wit and beauty has for some time been well established, both in the *beau monde* and the world of literature. Discretion forbids us to say more than that the piece, which is of remarkable force and *verve*, is a bold and vigorous satire on the vices and follies accepted and permitted in modern society.

In the way of books, nothing in any way remarkable is appearing. What are become of the novelists of a very few years back? Why is it that no works of striking interest or merit now come forth, to occupy public attention in France? Where are the Monte Christos, the Mystères de Paris, the Juifs Errants, the Notre Dames de Paris, which, however questionable might be their worth on the score of morals, possessed at all events a power to excite intense interest and attention? If you ask any one to recommend you a book now, he sends you back to a work some eight or ten years old, of Balzac, George Sand, Victor Hugo, or Eugène Sue; and yet all these writers, with the exception of the first, are, or ought to be, in the *vgur* of their genius. Politics—politics—there lies the paralyzing influence! All these people, instead of turning their imaginations to fictions on papers, employ them on fictions in action, in the shape of dreams of impossible political reforms, Utopian theories—principles that won't act, whether from some vital defect in their construction, or from their being wholly opposed to the course of events and circumstances. In this loss, there is a certain and a great gain. There is no question but that the works we have alluded to exercised a corrupting influence on the minds of their readers. It is not the works themselves we lament: it is the genius which, cultivated and purified, might have given to the world books of equal merit and interest, without the dark taint of immorality which soiled their brightest pages.

The plan for the proclamation of the Empire seems to be completely settled. The operation which the Senate has to perform is so much a matter of course that it can be arranged so as to suit the convenience of the higher powers. The vote on the *plébiscite*, which is to be the result of the Senatus-Consultum, will take place on the first Sunday and Monday in December, and the proclamation of the Empire itself will take place on the 20th of December.

It is stated that when the appeal is made to the nation to sanction by their votes the act of the Senate, the Republican party will take no part in the ballot.

Forty members in addition to the Senate are now spoken of, and amongst them will be some Legitimist names of no small importance in the departments. Two of those who have already intimated their intention to accept the honour are the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein and the Marquis de Pastoret. Rumours are a so current of the creation of a new nobility soon after the Empire. According to the latest *on dit*, all the Generals of Brigade will be named Barons; all the Lieutenants-Generals, Counts; and to the highest rank of the Peerage, that of Duke, 25 members will be added. These rumours may appear somewhat extravagant, but what absurdity is too extravagant for our mercurial neighbours.

The preliminary steps to the formation of an Imperial Guard out of the choice corps of existing regiments are already taken.

MM. Briart, Brunek, Sundher, and Motosh, lately elected members of the new Municipal Council of Mulhouse, have refused to accept their seats.

Amongst the decrees which have appeared in the *Moniteur* in the course of the week, is one forbidding all leaseholders of mines (*concessionnaires des mines*), of whatever nature, to unite to his or their concession, other concessions of the like nature, either by partnership or purchase, unless with the authority of Government; another, by which an extraordinary credit of 200,000*fr.* is appropriated to the Church of St. Geneviève, formerly the Panthéon; another nominating the presidents of different mutual aid societies; another giving formal authorisation to the Crystal Palace Company, or Palace of National Industry; and another promulgating the convention with the Duchy of Brunswick relative to literary property.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that great additions are to be made to the port of Havre: the harbour is to be increased, docks are to be established, and new works are to be constructed for the defence of the roads and port.

Although the rumour that the French Government has resolved to suppress all the journals in Paris, except three, has been frequently contradicted, and apparently from authority, it is still current even in high quarters. It is pretended that there are to be only three French journals—the *Journal de l'Empire* (to be formed by the fusion of the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, and the *Patrie*), the *Moniteur*, and the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. The English journal, *Galignani's Messenger*, will be allowed, it is said, to continue, as an accommodation to the English in France and on the Continent generally. It is said that the journals to be suppressed would receive an ample indemnity.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber re-assembled on the 26th. The contest for the Presidency was very animated, and resulted in the triumph of the Liberal party.

On the termination of the sitting, a courier was despatched to M. H. De Brouckere, who has been summoned by King Leopold. The *Emancipation* says, "The Ministry, with the construction of which M. De Brouckere is charged, will appear to-morrow or on the next day in the *Moniteur*."

GERMANY.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the first meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the states of the coalition took place at Vienna on the 20th instant.

It is currently rumoured at Vienna, that his Imperial Majesty intends laying down the command in chief of the army, in order to attend more exclusively to the affairs of Government. The Archduke Albert is spoken of as his probable successor in the chief command, and is to be raised to the dignity of Field-Marshal on this occasion.

From an article in the *Presse* of Vienna of the 19th inst., it would seem that this Government does not intend to recognise the title of Napoleon III. A tacit acquiescence will be given to the choice of the French people, and the Empire, as such, will be tolerated; but in the question of succession and pedigree, the Northern powers are likely to be more susceptible. To assume the title of Napoleon III. would be, in the eyes of the Austrian organ, to set openly at defiance the treaty of Vienna, the act of abdication of the first Napoleon, and other State documents.

DENMARK.

Among the bills just laid before Parliament by the Finance Minister, is one which has long been looked for, empowering the Government to abolish the Customs line between Schleswig and Holstein; or, in other words, making the southern Customs line of the Danish monarchy the Elbe, instead of the Eider. One section of this bill reduces the duty on refined sugar into any part of Denmark, Schleswig Holstein, from 6rd. 24sk. to 4rd. 66sk. per 100 lb.; on woollen goods, from 6rd. 64sk. to 5rd. 100 lb.; and the present Holstein duty of 80sk. per 1000 lb. on the export of rags is extended to the rest of the monarchy instead of the present oppressive rate of 2rd. 80sk. per 100 lb., which altogether prevents the exportation of this useful article to the paper-mills of England. Should these reductions be adopted by the Diet, the advantage to English commerce will not be small, although the duty on woollen goods might advantageously fall to a still lower figure. As to the export duty on rags, of which immense quantities might be collected here, in addition to the amount required by the Danish paper-mills, the day will soon dawn when it will be totally abolished.

The budget for the year April 1, 1853-4, sets forth a total income of 13,821,736 rbd., and an expenditure of 12,960,400 rbd., leaving a surplus of 861,336 rix bank dollars.

SPAIN.

Rumours are again afloat that, encouraged by the success of Louis Napoleon in his war against constitutional liberty in France, the Spanish Government are meditating a *coup d'état*, in modest imitation of that of Dec. 2.

The course that things will take is conjectured to be thus:—That the Cortes will probably be called together towards the end of November, and a general bill of indemnity, or something of the kind, will be proposed, so as to legalise all the measures which the Government have enacted by decrees during the long period in which the legislative sittings have been suspended. There will no doubt be a violent, if not a very numerous, opposition, which will refuse such a vote; and it is believed that the first opportunity afforded by violence of debate, ending, as is likely, in a scene, will be taken advantage of for again closing the Chambers, and making the desired modifications in the present system. Some think that the Ministers will content themselves with a dissolution and new elections; but the more general idea is, that a curb will be put upon the Cortes, assimilating their powers to those at present enjoyed (in the sense in which people are said to enjoy bad health) in the neighbouring country, whose example it has long been the fashion to copy, and occasionally to parody, on this side of the Pyrenees.

General Anspick, the French Ambassador had returned from Bordeaux, whither he had gone to compliment Prince Louis Napoleon. The General stated that the Prince professed the deepest interest and sympathy for Spain, and that he several times expressed to him his earnest desire of drawing still closer the ties of friendship and cordial understanding which already exist between the two nations and the two Governments.

PORTUGAL.

The *Tagus* arrived at Southampton on Saturday, bringing advices from Lisbon to the 19th. Among the passengers by the *Tagus* were the Duke of Terceira and some staff officers, deputed by the Portuguese Government to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

A decree for the abolition of the Porto Wine Company, and the equalisation of the export duties, has at length been promulgated. This important measure will conciliate the interests of the wine-grower, at the same time that it satisfies the reiterated demands of the British Government. The decree enacts that, in future, each pipe of port-wine shall pay an export duty of 2400, exclusive of the additional charges, about 25 per cent., amounting altogether to nearly 16%, without any distinction, whatever part of the world the wine may be destined for. Now, if we suppose the lowest quality to be worth £12, this rate of duty is not exorbitant, and there is no longer any inducement to evade the payment by sending wines to the United States for transhipment to Great Britain, as was constantly the case so long as a differential duty of 23 5s. was levied out of the pockets of their best customers, the British public. This fraud on the revenue must cease.

The contest between the Government and the Bank was becoming more violent and uncompromising than ever. An arbitrary, and it must be added, unjust, decree had just been issued by the former, ordering the tobacco contractors not to continue the monthly payment of 25 contos which they had engaged to deliver to the Bank, but to apply the amount to the purchase of Lisbon bank-notes. The decree was based upon the false pretext that the Bank had refused to cancel 9 contos of their notes, according to the provisions of the decree of the 30th of August, whereas it was notorious that the directors had tendered double the amount, as was ordained by preceding laws, which was rejected by express command of the minister. The Bank has commenced legal proceedings against the tobacco contractors; and on the 14th a meeting of the Bank proprietors was held, and resolutions were passed to resist to the utmost.

In the midst of this confusion the Government is sorely pressed for the sinews of war. Rumour has it that the Minister of Finance is reduced to the last extremity. Since the loan of 60 contos, raised on the eve of the publication of the obnoxious decree for the abolition of the special fund of amortization, the coffers of the Bank have been closed against him.

ITALY.

At the last accounts, the Duke of Modena was shortly expected to return to his dominions from Rome, where he had had two interviews with the Pope. The King of Naples, whose guest the Duke had been upwards of a month, had charged him with a confidential mission to his Holiness, who subsequently despatched to Naples General Count de Montreal. The latter had come to Rome to organise the Pontifical army. Two opinions relative to the composition of that force were entertained in Rome. Count d'Astier proposed to re-establish the order of Malta for the defence of the Chief of Christendom against the revolutionists. Count de Montreal, on the other hand, wished to form a Swiss guard; and his departure for Naples would seem to indicate that he was commissioned to negotiate with the King the cession of some Swiss regiments to the Holy See.

The *Opinione* quotes a letter from Milan of the 30th, mentioning that a military funeral parade was performed the day before, in honour of the Duke of Wellington.

The *Chronicle* correspondent says:—"With respect to the case of Murray, I am happy in being able to assert, upon most trustworthy authority, that the British negotiators have succeeded in obtaining his pardon. At the beginning of this month, 28 persons were shot at Sinigaglia. The Ancona executions are on the eve of taking place. This tragedy seems positively to be drawing to a conclusion. Murray will, however, certainly be set at liberty."

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following, under the head of "The Po," but without naming the place:—"An Englishman, who had purchased a bouquet and fixed it to his breeches, was arrested by the gendarmerie, who probably regarded it as a political emblem."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

"The pretext for the extraordinary demands made by the French Government on the Porte has been the protectorate (as it is inaccurately termed) of certain sanctuaries and churches of the Latin rite in the Holy Land. The capitulations of 1604 between France and the Otto-

man Empire secured to the Latin monks living in Jerusalem, and officiating in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the right of residing there. In 1635 Amurath IV. confirmed the former treaties, and gave an order by which the Frank monks were put in possession of the grotto of Bethlehem and two neighbouring hills, reserving to them likewise the custody of what is termed the "Stone of anointing," the vaults of Calvary, and the leaden domes which cover the Holy Sepulchre. These capitulations were further confirmed by subsequent treaties in 1640, 1673, and in 1740; and the religious orders of the Latin rite were further secured in the enjoyment of what they already possessed, without, however, any distinct reservation of exclusive privileges to them, as the policy of the Porte seems to have been to concede to all Christian nations alike the right of visiting in safety these places of devotion. As the Greek Church gained strength in the East by the influence of Russia, the exclusive claims of the Latins were more and more disputed; and in 1803, when the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was accidentally burnt, it was rebuilt by the Greeks, to the exclusion of the Franks. M. de Lavalette was instructed by his Government to demand the restitution of these alleged rights to the French religious orders in their most absolute form; and he demanded that eight of the most remarkable spots in and about Jerusalem, including the Holy Sepulchre itself, the tomb of the Virgin, and the Church of Bethlehem, should be surrendered to the Latin Church; that is, to the French missions. At the end of January in the present year, Redschid Pasha, then Grand Vizier, consented to these excessive demands; a firman was issued accordingly, and the French Ambassador returned to Paris. During his absence, however, Redschid was displaced, and the Greeks obtained a counter firman, more favourable to their religious rights, to the great indignation of the French Embassy. But, in truth, to give any exclusive privileges to the Latin Church in the East is to exasperate nine-tenths of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to kindle a religious conflagration.

"Meanwhile, on the 6th of August, Redschid Pasha was definitely succeeded in the highest post in the Government by Ali Pasha, who had filled the office of Foreign Minister with considerable ability for the six preceding years. But this slight change was destined to last but a very short time. M. de Lavalette was not long in hastening back, when the altered state of affairs became known in Paris; and he returned in the *Charlemagne*, 90-gun screw line-of-battle ship, in defiance of the provisions of the Convention of the Dardanelles. The permission granted to this ship to pass the castles was obtained upon the most frivolous pretexts, backed by positive threats, to which the Porte was unfortunately weak enough to give way. The Cabinet of Ali Pasha contained several members who belonged to the Liberal or Reforming party, and the Grand Vizier himself was still favourable to the alliance of France. He had made these concessions on the subject of the sanctuaries, and Nadiz Pasha, the Finance Minister, had contracted the loan which threatens to lead to such deplorable consequences, not only at Constantinople, but in London and Paris. But, in spite of these friendly dispositions on the part of the Turkish Ministers, the French Embassy seemed to court their overthrow, for it neither strengthened them against their opponents nor extended to them its own forbearance. The prejudices of the old Turkish party had been wounded by the proposed loan, which was held by some of the Ulemas to be contrary to the provisions of the Koran against usury; the Sultan himself was alarmed by the exactions of M. de Lavalette, and public opinion even began to point to Abdul Aziz, the Sultan's brother and heir apparent, as a Prince better qualified to preserve the independence of the Empire. Under these circumstances, Nadiz Pasha, the Finance Minister was first dismissed. Ali, the Grand Vizier, still made a struggle in favour of the loan, to which the good faith of the Turkish Government was engaged. He was vehemently supported by the French Ambassador, who, on this occasion, undoubtedly defended the cause of good policy and public duty. But, on the 3rd instant, Ali Pasha fell, and was succeeded by Mohammed Ali Pasha, heretofore Minister of Marine—a man of considerable energy of character, but adverse to the reforming party, and relying on the support of Russia in preference to that of France or of this country. The consequence of this change is likely, we fear, to be the repudiation of the loan, on which no satisfactory assurances have been offered by Messrs. Devaux or the Turkish Ambassador in Paris; for, although the Ottoman Consul-General in London entreats us to suspend our judgment until the case be more fully known, and the most peremptory instructions have been sent out to the French Ambassador to insist on the performance of the contract, little value can be placed upon the reluctant acquiescence which may be forced by such means upon the Turkish Government.

"Without attempting to follow the secret and inexplicable course of intrigues in the Divan, the result of these transactions appears to be that the Porte, intimidated and weakened by the bullying attitude of France, has thrown itself once more under the protection of Russia; and that already a direct and active conflict may be traced between the agents of those two countries on the stage of Eastern politics."—*Times*.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 15th, and from Smyrna to the 17th of October, confirms the news already transmitted of the repudiation by the Ottoman Porte of the loan lately raised on its account in Paris and London; but, nevertheless, the Government was putting at the disposal of the Bank ample funds to cover all liabilities in Europe until some better plan be devised to place that establishment on a more satisfactory and solid footing, until which be effected the present Bank is to carry on operations in liquidation. This is an official arrangement, and the *Télégraphe*, French steamer, which left the capital on the 15th October, but was windbound at Malta on the 23rd October, is bearer of bullion and bills to the amount of \$400,000, chiefly raised by voluntary loans, free of interest, from several very wealthy Pashas. This has restored to a certain degree public confidence, and the exchange has risen rapidly. The Turkish Ambassador in London, it is stated, has been recalled for having so mismanaged the matter of the loan.

It is said that M. Lavalette had given seven days to the Turkish Government to re-consider their disunions, and declared that if within that time the loan was not ratified he should demand his passport.

We have advices from Alexandria to the 19th inst. The rise of the Nile this year has been below the average height, and next year's crops will be affected by it.

The railroad between Alexandria and Cairo is progressing most satisfactorily, and much beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. It is confidently expected that a portion as far as the Nile will be completed by next year.

Said Pasha, the late Mehemet Ali's eldest living son, is still at Constantinople, and is not likely to return to Egypt until after the death of the present Pasha. It is matter of notoriety that the several members of Mehemet Ali's family do not live together in harmony.

By the last French steamer a new French Consul-General for Egypt, M. Sabatier, arrived at Alexandria, and he is to endeavour to regain for the French that influence in the country which they have lost since the Hon. C. A. Murray has been English Consul-General.

The last intelligence from Damascus announces the defeat of the insurgents in the Hauran; but the insurrection was not over, as the rebels had retired into the fastnesses of the famous rocky Ledja.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steam-ship *Hermann*, we have dates from New York to the 9th inst.

There is no news of importance, with the exception of that relating to Cuba, the Spanish authorities having refused to permit the steamer *Crescent City* to land her passengers and mails at Havannah, or to have any communication with the port.

The pretext for the refusal of the Spanish authorities was, that Mr. Smith, the purser, was still retained on board, and he had been in the habit of supplying the American journals with that description of exaggerated and high-pressure news from Cuba which appears to suit the calibre of a great portion of their readers.

A tremendous "indignation" meeting had been held in New Orleans, 10,000 persons being present, at which resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Government to demand immediate satisfaction for this outrage on the American flag.

The *New York Herald* publishes particulars of another "outrage" on the American flag:—

The barque *Cornelia*, Captain Ward, from Havannah, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last night. This is the vessel that was boarded by the Cuban authorities at Havannah after she had left her moorings, and had her mails and two of her passengers seized and taken ashore, where the mails were rifled and the passengers imprisoned.

The passengers so seized on board the *Cornelia* and taken ashore were disposed of in the following manner:—The engineer, Samuel Harkness, is confined in goal for attempting to leave Havannah without a passport; the other, Mr. Guzman, who had a passport, is confined in a dungeon, *incommunicado*, for carrying letters to parties in New York.

The American papers are still occupied with reports of General Scott's receptions and speeches in the course of his tour through Ohio.

A dreadful accident happened on the Montreal Railroad, near Concern, N.H. Six lives were lost, and 16 persons injured.

A destructive gale prevailed at Cape Breton on the 29th ult. Four English barques, a brig, and a schooner, were wrecked.

By the steam-ship *Canada* we have advices from New York to the 12th inst., and Boston to the 13th.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 16th of September state that the political condition of the country had not changed. The formation of a new Cabinet was not completed.

The *New York Herald* contains the following intelligence from the Lobos Islands:—The ship *Manlius*, Captain Baker, of Boston, arrived at the Lobos Islands from Acapulco about the 12th ult., and was ordered off by a Peruvian brig of war. Captain Baker refused to leave, and was lying off and on, waiting the arrival of Commodore M'Auley, in pursuance of instructions from his owners, who had letters from Secretaries Webster and Graham, of which he had certified copies.

The *Canada* brings intelligence from California *via* New Orleans. The steamer at that port had on board two millions of gold on its way to New York from the gold regions of California. The accounts from the mining districts are of a very satisfactory character. Considerable excitement prevailed in California against the Chinese, and frequent murders by the Indians were occurring. The Chinese were in great request by other settlers for occupations requiring the hardest application of labour. The cholera was still prevalent in California, and at the latest dates was extending. The small-pox was also prevalent, and it is reported making great ravages amongst the Indians. The railroad from Sacramento city to the Zuba River was commenced on the 10th ult., and other arrangements for making a canal, connecting the northern mines, was steadily proceeding.

The reported discovery of some valuable old copper mines in the region of Lake Superior had been fully confirmed.

The steam-ship *El Dorado* arrived at New Orleans on the 9th with advices from San Francisco to the 16th of December, brought to Panama by the steam-ship *Golden Gate*, which vessel had on freight two millions in gold dust. According to the telegraphic advices the mining intelligence was very favourable. The finding of several large lumps of gold is mentioned. There had been some further movements at the mines against the Chinese, and a public meeting was about to be held on the subject.

At the meeting of British residents in New York and Boston, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of testifying respect for the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, it was resolved that a sermon should be preached in Trinity Church on the day of the funeral, and that mourning should be worn. The houses of the Consuls were placed in mourning for fourteen days, and every testimony of patriotic feeling towards the illustrious deceased was manifested on the occasion.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters and papers by the Marseilles route, in anticipation of the overland mail, have been received. The dates are—Bombay, Oct. 1; Calcutta, Sept. 20; and Alexandria, Oct. 19.

The latest accounts from Rangoon extend to the 10th of September. The only important intelligence that they contain is an order of General Godwin for an immediate advance on Prome. It runs as follows:—

The Major-General commanding proposes to resume active operations about the 18th instant. The following regiments will be held in readiness for embarkation on service at that date:—Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and the 35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Reigolds, C.B.

These corps, with a detachment of Madras Artillery, and a field battery, and two 8-inch howitzers, and a detail of Engineers and Sappers, will form the first division. [Then follow instructions as to baggage, doilies, &c., and directing weak and sickly men to be left here under the charge of an officer, who is also to look after the surplus baggage.]

In about three weeks after the departure of the first division, the Major-General hopes to embark a second one, consisting of her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, and 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Elliott, K.H.; with a detachment of Bengal Artillery and a light field battery.

The General accompanies the first division to Prome, and, after seeing it firmly established, returns for the second. The Burmese troops have burned down Prome, and retired to a strong stockaded position eight or ten miles distant; but it is said that they can only muster about 7000 of all arms, and are almost destitute of artillery.

Upwards of 20,000 tons of rice, on its way to the upper country, have been intercepted, and sent down the Irrawaddy to Rangoon by our steam flotilla, which completely commands the river to some distance above Prome. Throughout the upper provinces rice has borne a famine price for many weeks, and the greatest distress is said to prevail in consequence. It is reported that, owing to the want of food, the Burmese levies melt away by desertion as fast as collected.

The letters of all the officers with General Godwin's force fully confirm the high estimate Major Snodgrass has expressed of the capabilities of the country and its inhabitants. The organs of the civil, military, and mercantile classes of the Indian community urge the expediency of annexation with a degree of unparalleled unanimity. It is believed that the annexation of at least the district south of the Aing pass would consolidate our territory, strengthen our frontier, increase the revenue of British India, and open new and extensive markets to our manufactures.

The *Friend of India* gives the following account of the feeling of the natives in our favour:—

The friendly feeling of the inhabitants towards us continues to manifest itself in a variety of ways. Some of the steamers got aground, through ignorance of the navigation of the river, and the villagers hastened down to assist in putting them afloat. The people appear, indeed, to have settled it as an incontrovertible fact in their own minds, that we shall never again resign them to the tender mercies of the oppressors, but continue to retain possession of their country. According to the accounts now received, they attribute it to the signal interpolation of a higher power in our favour, and for their deliverance, that the river has risen higher in the present year than it has been known to rise for many years, in order to enable our steamers to navigate the creeks and the rivers without any obstruction.

The north-west frontier, the Nizam's dominions, and the King of Oude's territories, are in the usual disturbed state.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

On Friday evening (last week) the President paid what should be termed a "State" visit to the Théâtre Français. The preparations customary on such occasions were made: the street was sanded over, and the façade of the theatre was splendidly illuminated. The *foyer* displayed its new decorations, and the walls were hung with portraits of the eminent actors of the old Comédie Française, and complete the series of the busts of the poets.

Accompanied by the usual escort of Cuirassiers, the Prince arrived in an open carriage drawn by four horses, followed by another of the same kind, and containing the officers of his household. The President was cheered on entering his box, which was hung in front with crimson velvet drapery, embroidered with bees in gold. The interior of the theatre displayed a profusion of tri-coloured flags in clusters. The President, who was dressed in black, and wore the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was conducted to his box by the director, M. Houssaye. He was accompanied by most of the Ministers. On his entrance the performance was suspended for a few moments, but on a sign from the President, it proceeded. All the passages in the piece "Cinna, ou la Clémence d'Auguste," which seemed to have reference to present circumstances, were warmly applauded. As soon as the tragedy was over, the curtain drew up, and Rachel, clad in white, her waist encircled with laurel, as the *Muse of History*, appeared, with the entire strength of the house drawn up behind her. At the bottom of the stage was a flag, with an Imperial crown surmounting the words, "Napoleon III." Rachel advanced, and bowing to the President's box, recited, as Rachel only can recite, an ode, of which the following is the opening:—

L'EMPIRE C'EST LA PAIX.

I.

Je suis la Muse de l'Histoire,
Mon livre est de marbre ou d'airain;
Quand vient l'heure de la victoire,
Je prend mon stylet souverain.

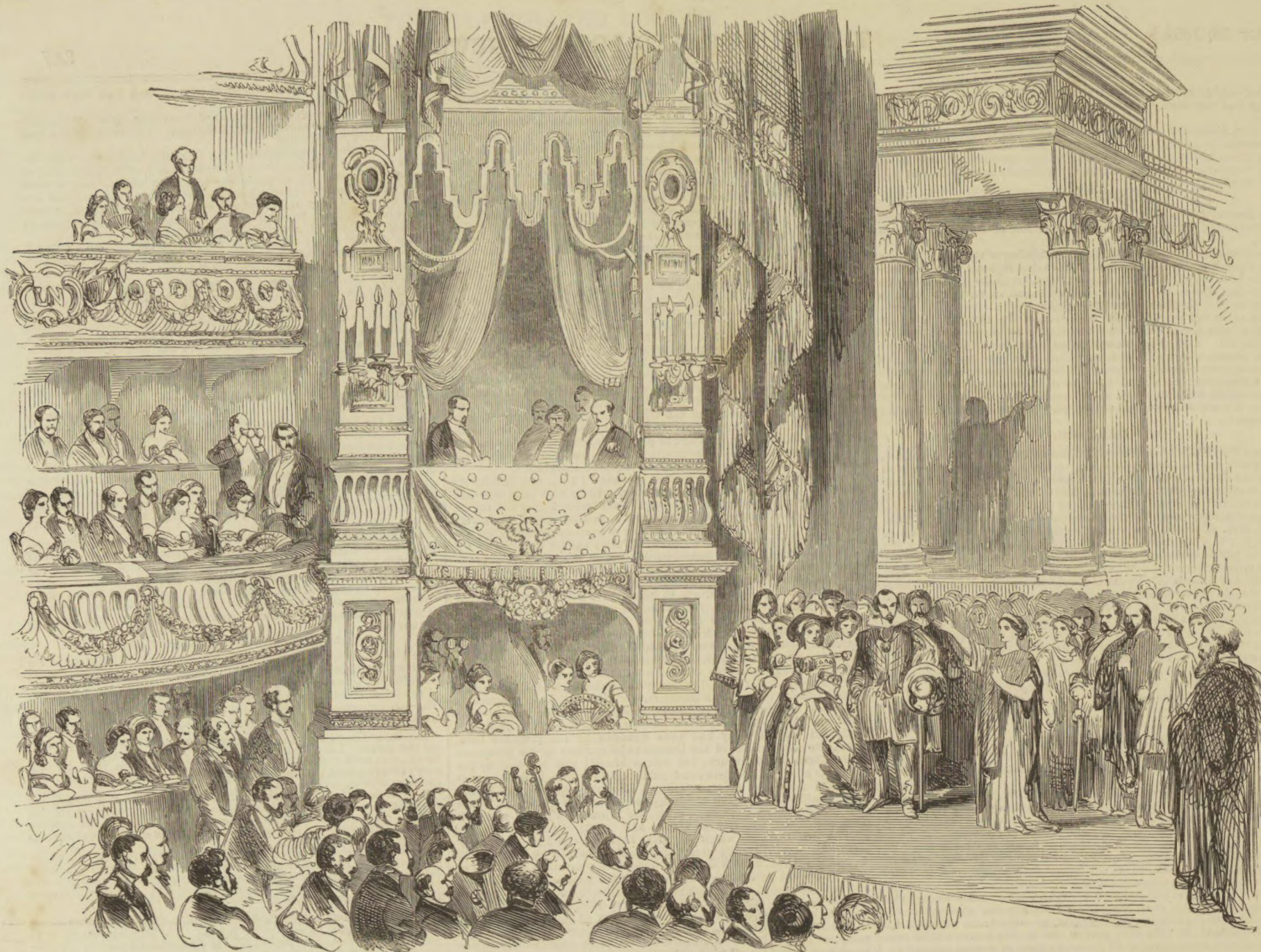
Phidias, l'autre Prométhée,
Qui des hommes a fait des dieux,
En son Parthénon m'a sculptée
Fière sur terre et front dans les cieux.

Un nouveau cycle recommence,
Le vieux monde s'est réveillé;
Déjà, dans l'horizon immense,
L'étoile d'or a scintillé.

II.

L'Empire c'est la paix — paix qui sera féconde.
Quand Dieu veut que du Nil les flots soient assouplis,
Oh le Nil débordant jaillissent les épis:
L'Empire a débordé pour féconder le monde!

After the recital of the ode, which was of mediocre merit, the name of



MIDLE. RACHEL RECITING THE ODE BEFORE THE PRESIDENT, AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

the author was called for, and M. Arsène Houssaye, the director of the theatre, was declared to be the man. The President soon after withdrew.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

ALTHOUGH somewhat later in the season than usual, we are now enabled to sketch the fashions for the approaching winter.

Bonnets have undergone but little change; the fronts are still broad, and fit tightly to the head; they are not so close to the forehead as heretofore; and the front is turned up a little at the extremities, to make room for the ornaments underneath, which thus makes them more becoming round the face; the underneath, &c., is much trimmed either with flowers or ribbons. The most fashionable colours are black, blue, green, and a new shade—the *light red currant*—which, mingled with black, makes a very light bonnet, and rather dressy. Lace and velvet will be the materials most used for bonnets. The season is not yet sufficiently advanced for plain velvet bonnets: at present they are worn with lace puffs alternate with velvet twists. Even last year, during the severe frosts, very few bonnets were seen entirely covered with velvet; and this year the taste appears to be the same. Besides lace, we have already announced *guipure*: what was then but a novelty is now quite a fashion: it mingles well with velvet and other head ornaments; even blond disappears before it. Flowers are still worn: for winter, they are made of velvet, skilfully intermixed with rich ribbon.

For some time it was feared that short waists would be re-assumed; let us hope it is but a panic in the world of fashion; at all events, if

they are re-admitted in Paris, we hope that the English ladies will show their good taste by not submitting to this absurd and ridiculous fashion.

Dresses with points are still generally worn. The other evening, however, we beheld at the theatre a charming *cantatrice*, in a dress with a belt, and perfectly round; the petticoat was in flat folds, and the front of the body and sides were gathered; but from behind, the skirt seemed rather narrow and bare, somewhat reminding one of the Empire dresses.

The *basques*, or skirts, have been changed for dents, shorter; or by a

row of lace or fringe. The sleeves are now trimmed up to the shoulder-seam, but towards the top this trimming is rather short.

The new stuffs for dresses are very thick watered silks, with velvet ornaments woven in the stuff itself, and disposed in different ways, such as stripes, like the Albanais dresses; or in wreaths or groups of flowers. Nothing can be richer than these magnificent stuffs. Very thick taffeta silks, with rich patterns, called *brochés*, are also worn.

The in-door *pardessus* are much in favour: they can be made as elegant as possible by embroidering them with braid. Black is preferred when the *pardessus* is not made of the same stuff as the dress. The novelty of the year consists in keeping the *pardessus* closed up to the top, and square at the end. Last year it was open, and rounded at the bottom.

Mantelets are not yet decided on. Talmas are still in existence, but are worn a little shorter, either plain or trimmed, with a wide ribbon put on flat, either of watered silk or velvet patterns. Some are also trimmed with two rows of lace in front, but nothing behind.

We have omitted to mention an innovation, which consists in making the bodies of dresses of the same stuff as the dress, very open, and in the aperture a piece of velvet, which forms a high dress, closed in the middle by a single row of buttons of metal or diamond.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Taffeta dress, with flounces, and plaid trimming woven with the stuff. The mantelet has a small collar, imitating a hood.

Girl.—Blue taffeta dress, with flounces; trousers with English embroidery; white taffeta bonnet.

Boy.—Black velvet dress, with black cloth gaiters; for winter, a cloth talma, cut round, and reaching a little above the knee only.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

DON PEDRO II., EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

At a time when the attention of Europe is directed to the important events in the River Plate, a brief notice of the most powerful state in South America, and of the Prince who rules it, may not be uninteresting to our readers, the majority of whom may not be aware of its unobtrusive but gradual and irresistible approach to take its place among the leading powers of both hemispheres. This country is the Empire of Brazil, bordering the ocean for nine hundred leagues, and traversed in every direction by the finest rivers in the world; a country rich and fertile in the highest degree, with a mild and healthy climate, and already making vigorous steps towards the splendid future reserved for it by Providence. Its coasts extend from 2 deg. of north latitude to the 31 deg. of south latitude, and 500 leagues inland. Its soil produces almost without culture all the plants of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its climate is milder than that of Naples or Cadiz. It includes among its towns Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire, one of the most commercial ports and the most magnificent harbour in the world, with a population of near 300,000 souls; Bahia, with 140,000; Pernambuco, with 80,000; Maranhão, with 35,000; Para, Santos, Porto Alegre, Ceará, Maceio, Rio Grande, Espírito Santo, Cottinguiba Campos, and many other populous, active, and flourishing towns. Its annual income is at present £5,000,000, which has been regularly augmenting one-tenth at least every year since the accession of the present Emperor; and, when one considers the number of expenses which are decentralised, and that each province has its own particular budget, it is not astonishing that with such a revenue, Brazil pays all its internal expenses, the dividends of its debts, and has a surplus revenue of from £300,000 to £400,000.

The Constitution of Brazil, given to it by Don Pedro I., is admirably adapted to the feelings, and customs, and requirements of the inhabitants of this vast Empire, and has continued fresh and vigorous in the mild exercise of its laws over the Brazilian nation. It is a singular fact that in the midst of all the Republican institutions of South America, the Brazilian alone has flourished great and free; while the others have fallen to tyrants, or crumbled to pieces from the defective elements which composed them. And, curiously enough, this Constitution of a new empire has at this time only two Constitutions in the Christian world more ancient than itself—the English and the Federal Constitution of the United States.

The present Emperor of Brazil is the son of Don Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of the Archduchess of Austria, Leopoldina. He is the legitimate descendant of the three great Royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsbourg; and was proclaimed, upon the abdication of his father, at the age of five years and some months. A Council of Regency composed of three members, took the reins of Government, which shortly passed into the hands of one Regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of their Prince at heart, that during this critical period, from 1831 to 1835, when France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Greece, and all American states were in a general state of disturbance, and had lost their institutions, or modified them violently, Brazil preserved its Constitution with only some modifications legally established in its municipal or provincial councils.

The education of the young Emperor was perfect. In every branch

DON PEDRO II., EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—(FROM A PAINTING BY ALMEIDA.)

of learning that it was thought necessary to teach him, he made remarkable progress. His two sisters—Donna Januaria, married, in 1844, to the Count of Aquila, brother of the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married, in 1843, to the Prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour in his high and varied studies.

In July, 1840, the Emperor Don Pedro II. was (although he had not yet attained his majority) declared by the Chambers to be of age, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. His Imperial Majesty was united in marriage, on the 30th of May, 1843, to the Princess Theresa-Christina-Maria, sister of the King of Naples, eminently dis-

tinguished for her accomplishments, her patronage of the fine arts, unbounded generosity, and amiable disposition. From the above union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses, the eldest of whom—Christina Leopoldina—bears the title of Imperial Princess, as heir-presumptive to the Crown.

Don Pedro is tall and stout; he has large blue eyes, fair and abundant hair and beard—a northern type which seems to have come from fair Germany rather than the warm latitudes of the brown Rio. He is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio, he is constantly in public. The summer season he passes at his palace of Petropolis, a German colony of his creation, eight leagues from Rio, an eagle's eyrie elevated on high mountains overlooking the bay—a rich and picturesque country, inferior in nothing to the finest parts of Switzerland. The Emperor receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners who desire to be presented to him. He speaks to every one, and listens with the courteous manners of a gentleman, and converses with each in his own language; writing and speaking fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Strongly attached to literature, the young Prince presides assiduously at the sittings of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio, and his interest is never more vividly excited than when he hears the reading of historical or literary papers concerning the origin of his empire. His private library, enriched by more than 20,000 volumes, has been selected with exquisite taste and discernment. He devotes himself to the encouragement of all industrial enterprises by encouraging public works, and perfecting the navigation of the rivers, natural canals by which commerce will carry life into the most retired parts of the interior. But the great work of Don Pedro II., a work at once of humanity and policy, and which will be his indelible title of glory in the eyes of Europe, is that of having openly attacked the national prejudice of the necessity of black slaves, and having overcome it. Thanks to him, thanks to his Ministers and the Legislative Chambers of Rio, the traffic is henceforth definitively suppressed in Brazil, for the people have understood and accepted the Imperial policy, which has for motto—"No more traffic in slaves—European colonisation!" Such is at this moment the cry of all Brazil. The agriculturists themselves, until lately insensible to the anathemas of philanthropy, have opened their eyes, and join the Government and the Chambers in demanding the deliverance of the country from the living leprosy of the slave traffic. It was imperative that it should be so. It was indispensable that the country should associate itself with the measures of the Government; for up to this time the laws that were made were not carried out, and the people, who thought them prejudicial to their interests, did not scruple to infringe them. The policy of the Emperor and the Brazilian

Chambers was very simple and sensible. It was not sufficient to decree the suppression of the traffic, but it was necessary to open up to the agriculturists new ways and means, by which they should, within a longer or shorter delay, dispense with black labourers. The Legislature, to provide for this necessity, took proper means to attract European colonists to Brazil. Two very effective laws to this end were passed in 1850: one, concerning the concession of territorial properties; the other, settling the mode of colonisation. Several attempts tried on this new basis have been attended with the happiest results. Little colonies have sprung up, especially in the south of the empire, and are in a flourishing



THE REGIMENT OF LOODIANAH (GORDON'S SIKHS) ON THEIR VOYAGE DOWN THE GOUTTEE FROM LUCKNOW, TO EMBARK AT CALCUTTA FOR RANGOON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

condition. The planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire give a decided preference to free over slave labour, as experience teaches them that it is infinitely to their advantage.

To form a correct judgment of the young Emperor, to appreciate his good sense, prudence, sagacity, and firmness, one must study the history of Brazil for the last ten years. No one, even of his most eminent counsellors, is more thoroughly informed on all the secrets of policy in international questions, as well as in questions of party created by the constitutional mechanism. No one has studied more or knows better the workings of the Administration in its minutest details. It must be observed, *en passant*, to the honour of the Prince, Don Pedro I., who endowed the empire with this constitution, that these operations are simplified as much as possible by an intelligent system of decentralisation, which leaves to provincial governors and councils the arrangement of affairs not possessing a general interest.

Kings seldom write for the public; and it is difficult to form an opinion of them by their literary productions: however, Brazilians of every rank speak of their Sovereign with the enthusiasm of legitimate pride. From diplomatic papers published at Buenos Ayres on the subject of the quarrel of Brazil with Rosas, some scraps of a conversation of the Emperor with General Guido, Minister Plenipotentiary of Buenos Ayres, will tend to confirm the prepossessions entertained of this Prince. The General himself has given his Government an account of the interview; and certainly no one can suspect him of flattery towards his august interlocutor. Face to face with a diplomatist of the most consummate ability, this young Prince does not for one instant lose ground. He sums up the question with wonderful clearness, and with the adroitness of an experienced statesman. Finally, he recommends a peaceable settlement, allowing it to be understood that he will have recourse to the sword only at the last extremity.

THE BURMESE WAR.—CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, an officer of the Regiment of Loodienah, Gordon's Sikhs, with the original Sketch of the Illustration engraved upon the preceding page; accompanied by a letter, whence the following is an extract:—"The war in Burmah must, of course, excite considerable interest in England; and this will not fail to be increased by the fact that a regiment of Sikhs—men who have fought so gallantly against us in two campaigns—are for the first time to be employed in foreign service. I send you, therefore, a Sketch of our voyage down the Goumtee, *en route* to Burmah. It was the original intention to march us from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and thence to embark; but, in consequence of the great number of boats required on the Ganges for the transit of regiments, we embarked from Lucknow. The boats are flat-bottomed, and occupy from 1000 to 2000 maunds tonnage, and with crews of from 7 to 14 men. Whenever the nature of the banks admit, they are tracked by a portion of the crew (*see Illustration*), in the same way that horses draw barges on a canal in England. Each boat carries, on an average, 25 Sikhs; and generally half the number are seated on platforms of bamboo, over the thatch of the boat. Our fleet consists of 49 of these boats." On their arrival at Calcutta the troops were to embark for Rangoon.

The intelligence subsequently received from Burmah, will be found at page 347.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 31.—21st Sunday after Trinity. John Evelyn born, 1620.
MONDAY, November 1.—All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.
TUESDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.
THURSDAY, 4.—King William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
FRIDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
SATURDAY, 6.—St. Leonard. Princess Charlotte died, 1817.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a
3 45 4	4 45 4	4 30 4	4 45 5	5 20 5	5 40 6	5 16 6

BOSTON and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY
and DOCK COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered.
CAPITAL, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each.
DEPOSIT, £1 per Share.

Supported by Landowners on, and in the Neighbourhood of the proposed line, and by the Mercantile, Trading, and other Interests of Boston and Nottingham, and the intermediate districts; including, amongst others—

LANDOWNERS.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Haverholme Priory, Stamford
The Right Honourable the Earl of Devon, Buckminster Hall, Grantham
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. M.P., Normanston Park, Stamford
Sir Claude de Bosc, Bart. M.P., Cambridge-square, London

Charles A'Nes, Esq. Willoughby, Grantham
Anthony Wilson, Esq. Ratsey Hall, Stamford
J. M. Tennant, Esq. Grosvenor Terrace, Head-
ingly, Leeds
Herbert Ingram, Esq. 15, Hertford-street,
May-fair London; and Rickmansworth,
Herts

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Messrs Masterman and Co; Messrs Roberts, Curle, and Co; Messrs Barclays; and the
London and County Bank, London.
Messrs Garfit, Claytons, and Garfit; Messrs Goe and Co; and the Stamford, Spalding, and
Boston Joint Stock Banking Company, Boston.

ENGINEERS.—George Parker Bidder, Esq; George R. Stephenson, Esq; William Lewin, Esq.
SURVEYOR.—Mr Robert Reynolds.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs Staniland and Chapman, Boston; and 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

SECRETARY.—Mr Robert Staniland.

COMPANY'S OFFICES.—3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

The link in the chain of direct Railway communication between Nottingham and Boston being still unsupplied, the important Manufacturing Towns of Birmingham, Derby, and Nottingham, as also the Potteries, are yet compelled to avail themselves of the Ports of Grimsby or Hull for their means of Export and Import to and from the Baltic and Dutch Ports.

The Port of Boston being nearer to the Dutch ports than either Grimsby or Hull, and the latter ports being each about thirty miles further distant from Nottingham (the key of the Midland districts from the east) than the port of Boston, it follows that, for many articles of export and import, this latter place, as a shipping port, has over the other two an indisputable advantage, while at the same time the new line of communication proposed to be provided would also give to those ports additional access to the midland districts.

At this time vessels of 400 tons burthen (a class of vessel usually employed in the Baltic trade) discharge their cargoes at the quays in Boston; and the navigation offers facilities for great improvement, which, if found expedient to carry out, would enable vessels of considerably larger tonnage to enter the port. By means of dock accommodation also great advantages will be afforded to the shipping of the port.

To secure the important results which will unquestionably arise by connecting the port of Boston with the Ambergate Railway at or near to Grantham, from whence an uninterrupted line of railway now extends to Nottingham and all the midland districts of the kingdom, this undertaking is submitted to the favourable consideration of the public.

The cost of construction will, perhaps, be less than that of any Railway yet formed; and the formation of the Docks, from the favourable nature of the site selected, will also be constructed at comparatively small cost.

The anticipated Traffic from the Line and Revenue from the Docks promises to pay a considerable per centage to the Shareholders.

An act for carrying out the undertaking will be applied for in the next session; and, if obtained, the works will be completed within a very short period. Application for shares to be made in the subjoined form, either to the Company's Solicitors or Secretary, or to Messrs. Oswin, Totter, and Co., 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London; Mr. Thomas Roberts, Manchester; Messrs. Neilson, Liverpool; Mr. Pearson, Birmingham; and Pearson Peet, Nottingham.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Gentlemen, I request you to allot me Shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per Share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company when required so to do.

Name _____
Profession or Occupation _____
Address _____
Date _____

*. No applications for shares can be received after November 1.

Early in NOVEMBER will be published, price 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1853.

being the Ninth annual issue of this publication; with splendid ENGRAVINGS, by B. FOSTER, Esq., and other eminent Artists. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes of the Month by Mrs. ALARIC A. WATTS.
London: Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.
* Country orders supplied for cash only.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N—As the Great Duke is to be laid by England's immortal naval hero, it may be interesting to state that Nelson was eighteenth, in a direct descent from King Edward I., Wellington being, as shown in the Royal Pedigree we published some weeks since, nineteenth, in a direct line from the same monarch.
A CONSTANT READER.—The prefix of the husband's Christian name is not required to be used by the wife of the existing head of a family. The mother should be distinguished as Mrs —, senior.

J P makes enquiry about the family and property of a wealthy gentleman named Dudley, who died intestate in England so ne twenty-five years ago, possessed of great riches. Can any of our readers aid our correspondent's researches?
S A M—Edward, present Viscount Exmouth, was born 14th February, 1811, and is consequently in his 42d year. His seat is Canonteign, Chudleigh, Devon.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The patronage rests in the Lords-Lieutenant
A and C.—The daughter of a Baronet has precedence of the wife of a general officer; and all the sons of a Baronet take higher precedence rank than a General.

P O—Lord Charles Wellesley has two sons and two daughters living. To the elder daughter her Majesty stood sponsor in person.
WALTON—A Correspondent informs us that he has heard the Duke of Wellington mention that his right name was "Wesley," and that as such he signed his Indian despatches. In old records, the name occurs as De Wesley, de Wesley, and de Wellesly, but never as Wellesley.

A M W corrects an inaccuracy in the tabular Royal pedigree of the Duke. Mary Queen of Scots was daughter of James V. by his second wife, Mary of Lorraine.

A SUBSCRIBER—Archdale's old "Irish Peerage" gives Sussex as the place of residence from which the first De Wellesly migrated to Ireland; and he further states that the original ancestor was of Saxon origin. The only descent from this ancient family which the Colleys (who assumed their name) had, was through the marriage of Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Cribery, with Catherine, daughter of Lord Chancellor Cusack, who was maternally descended from the Welleslys. The Duke of Wellington's grandfather succeeded to the Wesley estates by the will of Garrett Wesley, Esq., of Dangan.
R C—Wellington, in Somersetshire, is the town from which the Duke took his title. There is a monument erected to him on the top of a hill there; we shall in a week or two engrave the town and memorial.

Z A, Bristol.—Mr Michael Scott wrote "Tom Cringle's Log" and the "Cruise of the Midge".
N S H Sidmouth.—A Nuremberg counter, of no value.
POSTHUMUS, Saffron Walden.—The drawing sent is from a Saxon penny, of Edward the Elder.

S E—Captain Lloyd, of Aston, county Salop, has been married to Lady Frances Hay.

W W R.—An index to the "Visitation" was compiled by the late indefatigable Sir Harris Nicolas; and an admirable guide to the families contained in them, has been published by Mr. Sims, of the British Museum. See the "Patrician," vol. 1, page 112.

I T H.—The price of the "General Armory" is, we believe, £1 5s. The arms of Lord Ward are—Chequy or and az, a bend ermine. Crests: 1st. Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head az. 2d. A lion sejant guardant az. Supporters: Two angels ppr. hair and wings or, under robes sanguine, uppermost az. Motto: Comme je fus.

Z.—The arms of King, of Leicestershire, are—Sa. on a chev. arg. three escallops of the field. Crest: A lion passant erm. ducally crowned or.

MIRROUR.—Arms of Holden: Sa, a fesse between two chev. erm., between the fesse and upper chev. a covered cap or. Crest: A pheasant ppr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is not crowned Emperor; but a war, in which he will be a principal party, seems impending. The state of Turkey creates uneasiness; and a financial crisis, aggravated by intestine feuds between the ultra-Conservative and anti-European party on the one side, and the progressive and pro-European party on the other, threatens, unless great care and prudence be displayed by the Sultan and his advisers, as well as by the great European powers, to hasten a consummation most earnestly to be deprecated. The French Government is largely implicated in these events. But it is not simply the financial crisis—although that is grave enough—but the extraordinary assumption of title and power in Syria by the French President, or Emperor—which ever it may be right to call him—which has raised a storm in the East. Louis Napoleon, it appears, is not only to be Emperor of the French, but he is to be King of Algeria, and "Protector of the Sanctuaries." The last title is one that at its first mention excited surprise, if not ridicule. It was not, however, selected without consideration, or without a purpose. Emperor of the French he may certainly be, if the French people please to make him so; and King of Algeria he may be by the same authority, whether Europe consent or refuse to recognise him; but the Protectorship of the Sanctuaries, or Holy Places of Judea, is an office, real or nominal, the assumption of which requires something more than the consent of the French nation. It was not without an object that the President revived at Marseilles the threat of Louis XIV., that the Mediterranean should sooner or later be converted into a French lake; and the Royalty of Algeria, and the Protectorate of the Sanctuaries are both directly connected with the realization of that idea. One of the favourite titles of the early French Sovereigns—dating, according to some authorities, not long after the period when Louis VII. joined the second Crusade in the Holy Land—was this very title of Protector of the Holy Places. The Bourbon Princes, up to the time of Louis XVI., and subsequently of Louis XVIII., assumed the title, although practically it was of no more real value than that of King of France, which we find appended to the other dignities of our James I., in the dedication to the authorised translation of the Scriptures. The title was not, however, in late years, assumed without the authority of the Sultan, the actual Sovereign of Judea, and was affirmed by treaty between France and the Ottoman Porte, in 1604. Louis Napoleon, as will be seen from an article in our foreign intelligence, which we have extracted from our contemporary the *Times*, has revived the question and the title in a manner that imperils the tranquillity of Eastern Europe. Pending that question, the financial storm has burst; and late accounts—that, however, require confirmation—inform us that the repudiation of the loan contracted by the Turkish Government has led to insurrection, if not to revolution, in Constantinople. But the manner in which France is mixed up with these events is sufficient to excite alarm. In the close councils of the extraordinary person who rules that country, no one knows what schemes of aggrandisement and aggression may be silently fermenting. Ambitious himself in the highest degree, and with an equally ambitious army at his absolute control and disposal; restlessly desirous of doing something to justify his own unparalleled, but as yet baseless, good fortune; and supreme ruler of a proud and sensitive people, that appear to love dominion and glory better than moderate and wise liberty, we may be assured that he will take any safe opportunity that presents itself for feeding them with the pabulum they require, and for giving them the stones of military triumph instead of the bread of constitutional freedom and solid progress. He told the Bordelais—and through them the world—that his Empire "meant peace;" but he added the remarkable qualification—that peace was only possible when France was satisfied. France—whatever her President or her Emperor may assert or, for a temporary purpose, affect to believe—is not satisfied with her present position in Europe. She may talk of peace; but she craves more power, more influence, and more territory; and

the very name of Emperor—which the French have, in a manner, compelled Louis Napoleon to revive—possesses its principal, if not its only charm, because it is synonymous, in the minds of the bulk of the population, with ideas of conquest and aggrandisement, derived from the career of the first of the Bonapartes.

It has been already stated, on more than one occasion, that not only has the real state of the French navy been purposely concealed, and even falsified in official documents, but that an extraordinary degree of activity has prevailed in the dockyards and arsenals for the last four years. The information that is permitted to reach the public, through the usual channels, fixes the number of seamen and marines ready for active service in the ports of France at 27,000, and the number of ships of war, as we stated last week, at 328, including 102 armed steam-vessels. Many of the latter are first-rate ships, fitted with screw propellers, that they may be more available in warlike evolutions than vessels built on the old plan, with cumbersome and unmanageable paddles. And what—as Englishmen may be permitted under such circumstances to inquire, without being justly liable to be condemned as alarmists, or Anti-Gallicans—is the condition of the British navy? As far as the complement of men is concerned, it falls short of that of France by at least a thousand. But this is a small matter, and easy of remedy; for Great Britain possesses a mercantile reserve, from which, in case of danger and necessity, she could at a few days' notice draw supplies that would double or treble our effective force. But, as regards armed steam-ships, the case is different. A want in this department is not so readily supplied; although, even in this respect, our first-rate passenger and traffic steam-boats could be made largely available. We therefore rejoice that the attention of the British Government has been aroused to the necessity of keeping pace with the progress of science; that we are no longer to rely upon the old and effete system of ship-building pursued in our Dockyards; that paddle steamers, and those of no great power and efficacy, are not to be the only defences we have, in case of quarrel with a maritime neighbour; but that a fleet of screw-steamers, as powerful and effective in the present state of the science both of warfare and of navigation, as our old fleet was in the days of Nelson, is to be immediately constructed. The Government, in taking this resolution, will be supported to the full extent by Parliament, and by public opinion. If the country have lost a little time in the business, it has two great advantages over France. It has a people that love the sea, and make first-rate sailors; and it has a revenue that shows a surplus, and not a deficit. France is not so fortunate in either respect.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

There has been nothing to disturb the ordinary quiet routine of Court life during the past week. The Royal hospitality has been dispensed to a select circle almost daily, and the Queen and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed walking and driving exercise when the state of the weather allowed.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, with the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, attended Divine service in the Castle: the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, with the Princess Adelaide and Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, on the same day, and remained to luncheon with her Royal Highness. In the evening the Earl of Malmesbury arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

On Tuesday the Duke de Tezeira, on a special mission from Portugal, to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, arrived at the Castle on a visit. The Duke was accompanied by the Portuguese Minister, Count Larradio.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Tezeira, and the Earl of Malmesbury, went out shooting, attended by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour.

On Thursday the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Hermann, of Hohenlohe, went out hunting, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour.

The Earl of Morton has relieved Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting, and Captain the Hon. Mortimer West has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Flora Macdonald has relieved the Hon. Matilda Paget as Maid of Honour in attendance on the Queen.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville, has returned to Claremont, from a brief tour on the Continent.

A private letter from Rome, of the 19th instant, mentions the arrival of the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar in that city, and the splendid *gouté* given them the day before by the Prince and Princess Doria.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House, from his marine residence at Kemp Town.

Lord and Lady Brougham are entertaining a succession of visitors at Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. The Hon. Mrs. and Miss Spalding joined their noble relatives last week, from town.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli arrived at their residence, Grosvenor-gate, on Monday morning, from Hatfield-house, Herts, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, M.P., returned to London on Friday (last week), from Jersey, where he had been attending the funeral of his father, who died in that island after two days' illness.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The fine church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was on Tuesday the scene of unusual gaiety—the occasion being the marriage of the beautiful Lady Hermione St. Maur, daughter of Lady Seymour (the Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton Tournament), and grand-daughter of the Duke of Somerset, with Capt. F. Graham, eldest son of the Right. Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, of Netherby. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Graham, brother of Sir James Graham, and uncle of the bridegroom. Lord and Lady Seymour gave a magnificent breakfast in Spring Gardens, after the marriage, and early in the afternoon the young couple left town for Maiden Bradly, one of the Duke of Somerset's seats, in Wiltshire, where they will pass the honeymoon.

THE LEAGUE BANQUET.—The tickets for the banquet at Manchester have gone off with unprecedented rapidity. About 2500 have been sold in four days, which include the whole number for the body of the hall, and a great portion of those for the gallery. Among the new guests who have accepted invitations are Mr. W. Keogh, M.P. for Athlone; Mr. R. Swift, M.P. for Sligo county; Mr. T. Bellew, M.P. for county Galway; and Mr. Torrens McCullagh, late M.P. for Yarmouth.

THE LOUGHBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Friday evening, at Loughborough. In the forenoon a show of live stock and vegetables took place in a field in Moorlane, near the town; and there was, at the same time, a ploughing match held on land belonging to Mr. Packe, M.P., the president of the association, in the adjoining parish of Hoton. The show of cattle was considered to be highly satisfactory, both as regards number and quality. For live stock, the sum of £33 10s. from the funds of the association, and £21 3s. from four of the members, was awarded in prizes of from £3 to 10s. each. The sum of £2 10s was awarded in prizes of 10s. each, for vegetables, and £20 12s. 6d. was distributed in prizes for ploughing. The members of the association and their friends, to the number of between 80 and 90, afterwards dined together at the Bull's Head; Mr. Packe, M.P., the president, in the chair. Among those present were the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Mr. E. B. Farnham, M.P., Mr. W. Herrick (of Boammanor), Mr. W. H. Pochon (of Barkby), Mr. T. Cradock (Lord of the Manor of Loughborough), &c. In reply to the toast of his Lordship's health, the Marquis of Granby declared his firm adherence to the principles of Protection. He avowed himself wholly ignorant as to the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers. He was, however, persuaded that they would do all in their power to advance the interests of agriculture, as well as those of every other class of the community. The products of the Californian and Australian gold mines were no doubt counteracting the harshness and asperity of the Free-trade measures, and the country, he admitted, was prosperous, in spite of Free Trade. He believed that the Government contemplated some alteration in the income and property tax, with a view of rendering it more just and equitable, or of getting rid of it altogether.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions and appointments have recently taken place:—*Archdeaconry*: The Rev. F. Gould to Raphoe; *Rectories*: The Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley to Broadwell-cum-Aldershop, Gloucestershire; the Rev. W. H. Gunner, senior tutor and one of the chaplains of Winchester College, to St. Swithin, Winchester; the Rev. A. B. Hill to High Roding, Essex; the Rev. W. C. Madden to Burgh Apton, with Holverstone, Norfolk; the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. G. Pellew, Dean of Norwich, to Great Chart, near Ashford, Kent; the Very Rev. W. R. Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, to St. Dionis Backchurch, London; *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. Pollard to Edington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. E. M. Barry to Sotham, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Hodgson to Bloxham-cum-Melcombe, Oxfordshire; the Rev. W. Marshall to Ilton; the Rev. A. C. Richings to Beaminster, Dorsetshire; the Rev. H. Roberts to Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. W. Birch, rector of Hardwicke, Cambridge-shire, from the parishioners of Gazeley, on the termination of his curacy of that place, which he held 35 years.

THE NEW CHURCH IN THORNHILL-SQUARE, ISLINGTON.—The Bishop of London has refused to consecrate this church unless it be dedicated to some other saint than St. George.

ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH.—A memorial, signed by the church-wardens, overseers, and sixty inhabitants of this parish, has been presented to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, setting forth that the late Dean of Norwich was incumbent of the parish for twenty-four years, during the whole of which time he was non-resident; and praying that a clergyman may be appointed to the rectory who, by residing in or near the parish, may be able to fulfil in person the various duties of his high charge.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.—In a Convocation held at Oxford, on Saturday last, a letter was read from the Chancellor of the University, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, nominating the new Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Richard Lynch Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester College, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Plumtree, Master of University College, whose term (four years) of holding the Vice-Chancellorship has expired. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following Heads of Houses to be Pro-Vice-Chancellors, who are to exercise his power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the University:—The Master of University College, the Warden of New College, the Principal of Brasenose, and the Warden of Wadham.

ORDINATION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—On Sunday morning, Mr. G. H. Nobbs, who has for twenty-five years gratuitously performed the offices of pastor, surgeon, and schoolmaster among the interesting community, consisting of 170 persons, at Pitcairn's Island, was admitted into holy orders, at Islington, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, under letters dismisory from the Lord Bishop of London.

CONVOCATION.—A meeting of the Birmingham clergy was held on Monday last, in reference to the agitated question of the revival of Convocation; the Rev. John C. Miller (in the absence from Birmingham of the Hon. and Rev. M. Yorke, Rural Dean) in the chair. An address to her Majesty against the proposed revival was adopted by a large majority, and is to be presented to Earl Derby through the Rural Dean. In a Convocation, held at Oxford, on Wednesday, the nomination of M. Brie, as French, and of M. Friedersdorf, as German teacher, was approved. In the same Convocation, Roundell Palmer, Esq., M.A., of Magdalen College, took the oaths and was admitted Deputy High Steward.

The convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Friday a night duly prorogued by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury until Friday, November 5, pursuant to the Royal writ.

The Convocation will meet on Friday, the 5th of November, being the day after the meeting of Parliament. The place of meeting, in pursuance of the Queen's writ, will be at St. Paul's. On that occasion the prayers, which are in Latin, are to be read by the junior Bishop present, and a sermon, also in Latin, is preached. They then adjourn to the Chapter-house, where the names of the Upper House are called over, and the Lower House are directed by the Archbishop to return to the Cathedral to choose their Prolocutor and present him to his Grace at the next meeting, which will be on the following Friday at the Jerusalem Chamber, to which place the Convocation is then prorogued. They then meet for the purpose of preparing an address to the Queen.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION ON JUBILEE.—On Wednesday night, a meeting of the North London Auxiliary of this Union was held in the Tabernacle, Moorfields, with a view to aid the union in raising the requisite sum to build the proposed Jubilee-hall. Alderman Challis, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. Resolutions in conformity with the object of the meeting were adopted.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—The inhabitants of Edinburgh intend to petition Parliament "against the attempts that are now made to revive the use of the tests in the case of lay chairs of the University, as well as generally for the purpose of procuring the removal of professorial tests, as applicable to the lay chairs of all Scottish Universities." The Lord Advocate stated to a deputation, which waited upon him on this subject the other day, that it was engaging the attention of her Majesty's Government.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Tuesday, 2d November, at eleven o'clock in the day, on which he will receive the Lord Mayor elect, in order to signify her Majesty's approbation of his Lordship. The Lord Chancellor will also, on the same day (the first of Michaelmas Term), receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c. The reception will take place at the Lord Chancellor's residence, in Belgrave-square.

CHARGE AGAINST THE REV. J. BERRINGTON.—This gentleman, who was remanded to Brighton by the metropolitan magistrates last week, underwent a lengthened examination before the Brighton bench of magistrates, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Miss Richardson, formerly residing with the family of Sir Charles Rabin, of Denton Hall, on pretence of going to Australia on a religious mission. After hearing the case at great length, the prisoner was remanded for further evidence, preparatory to his committal for trial.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The new orders, which are to regulate the alterations in the practice of the Court of Chancery consequent upon the act for the abolition of the masters' offices, were issued on Monday. They relate to summonses, appraisances, orders, and directions, proceedings in chambers, deposit of deeds, power of judge, commencement of orders, and interpretation.

THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION RIOTS.—The trial of the body of men charged with rioting at Briggate, Gloucestershire, on the occasion of the late contested election, beating the police, obstructing the voters on their way to the poll, and extorting money by intimidation, came on before the Gloucestershire Court of Quarter Sessions last week. There were twenty-one prisoners, and the parties they were charged with assaulting were Mr. Dickenson, a magistrate, and several policemen. The prisoners were all found guilty of a common assault, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from four to twelve months.

ABOLITION OF CHANCERY OFFICES.—This week, several chancery offices ceased to exist. Amongst those abolished are the offices of the patentee of the subpoena-office, the deputy of the patentee of the subpoena-office, the clerk of affidavits, the assistant-clerk of affidavits, the second assistant-clerk of affidavits, the clerk of reports, the door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, and the office of usher of the Court of Chancery.

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES.—From the 10th inst. the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, by one of the new acts, are to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, instead of out of the suitors' fund.

At an early hour in the morning of the 16th, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Algiers. It was more remarkable for its duration than for its intensity. No less than twelve oscillatory movements were felt, but opinions are divided as to the direction, some stating them to have been from east to west, and others from south-east to north-west. No accident of any serious kind was caused by the shock.

THE DRAINAGE OF TOWNS AND HOUSES.—The General Board of Health have just issued a document for the use of local boards and their officers engaged in the administration of the Public Health Act—"Minutes of information collected with reference to works for the drainage of dwelling-houses and the sewerage and cleaning of the sites of towns; which is intended to embody the main results of the late investigation."

RAILWAY COLLISION AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN STATION.—An accident of a very alarming character, though fortunately unattended with fatal consequences, occurred on Monday morning to the 10 A.M. down mail-train, while passing through the Camden-town station. The train left Euston-square about five minutes after ten, and was assisted up the incline by a pilot, which had "hooked off" only a few seconds, when a goods engine improperly attempted to cross the main line at a point just beyond the ticket platform, and, striking first the engine of the mail, grazed three or four of the succeeding carriages, and cut the train in two about midway. The escape of the passengers may be considered most providential, two or three of the carriages having been much shattered, and thrown to a considerable distance. The Marchioness of Anglesey, the Bishop of Litchfield, and one of the foreign Ministers resident at this Court, with his wife, who were in the carriages, proceeded on their journey by the next train. The only passengers at all injured, as far as could be ascertained, are Lady Blayney, who, being considerably shaken, preferred remaining at the "Euston" a few hours before continuing her journey; a Mr. Dacre, of Stone-buldings, who sustained a slight incised wound on the ear; and a Mr. and Mrs. Matis, who have since left London. The driver of the mail engine, Benjamin Blake, received a blow on his chest, by being thrown against the reversing lever, and fainted shortly after the accident, though it is believed more from fright than from having sustained any serious injury.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a yearly pension of £75 to Dr. Charles Richardson, "in consideration of his services to literature as the author of a new Dictionary of the English Language."

The Lord Chancellor has directed an inquiry into a series of frauds of an extensive nature upon the "fee fund" of the suitors of the Court of Chancery, which are alleged to have been perpetrated.

Mr. Keate, now Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands, is promoted to the governorship of Grenada, West Indies.

The people of Liverpool are about to erect a suitable monument in the "good old town," as a mark of their esteem for the character and gratitude for the splendid military services of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington.

Last week a man named James Holland, the occupant of the ground floor of a house in John-street, Stepney, while in the act of cleaving a piece of wood which originally formed the trunk of an aged tree in the garden, was astonished by discovering a collection of gold and silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth and James, as well as a silver crucifix.

The *San Francisco* has arrived from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 27th of June, with about 13,000 oz. of gold, valued at £52,000.

It is stated that Bristol will be the port selected for the departure and arrival of the immense ocean steamers which an important metropolitan company is about to build for the Australian, the American, and, it may be, the East Indian trade.

The directors of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company are about to erect a monument in the cemetery at Southampton, to the memory of Captain Symons and the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Amazon* steam ship, to record the services many of them rendered on the lamentable occasion of the burning of the ship, who, by remaining by her until the last moment in the hope of saving her, perished in the conflagration.

John Strong, a porter employed at the new station of the Great Northern Railway, at King's-cross, slipped off the platform on Saturday last, when several of the carriages of the three o'clock train, which was then approaching, passed over him. Many of his limbs were broken, and he died in about an hour and a half afterwards.

From returns recently published, it appears that 39,000,000 persons in America consume annually more than two yards of our linens per head; while 288,000,000 persons in Europe take but one-thirty-eighth part of a yard per head.

The *Nouvelliste* of Hamburg states that the expedition of the Russian Geographical Society to Kamschatka, for which MM. Golutskow have given 30,000 roubles, and Count Hatten 27,000, is about to be carried into execution.

The daughter of General Rosas, ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was married to a Spanish gentleman, at the Roman Catholic chapel in Southampton, on Saturday last.

The Envoy from Pitcairn's Island, now in this country, married Sarah Christian, granddaughter of Fletcher Christian, of the *Bounty*, who planned and carried into effect the memorable mutiny in the South Sea.

The people of the Orkney Iron Works, Dunfermline, have received a second rise of wages, with the promise in a short time of a third. The damask weavers of Dunfermline and suburbs are also to receive an allowance of a penny per spindle.

The tea-market was animated last week, but the deliveries were about the same in London, amounting to 633,000 lb.

The accounts of the general trade of the country during the past week show for the most part a tendency to increased activity, notwithstanding the advanced prices lately reached by many of the most important articles of raw material.

The *Weser Zeitung* publishes an appeal on behalf of Neesvon Essenbeck, one of the most learned German naturalists, who, having lost his professorship in consequence of his political activity in 1848 and 1849, is now living in the most extreme destitution and misery in Breslau.

A man named Jenkins, recently arrived from California, was last week robbed of £650 in £10 notes, and a draft on Rothschild's banking-house for £450, by some sharpers.

The Vernon Gallery at Marlborough-house, Pall mall, which has been closed to the public for the last six weeks, was re-opened on Monday, and may be visited on the first four days of every week, between the hours of ten and five. The Gallery of Practical Art, at Marlborough-house, is, in addition to the Vernon Collection, free to the public on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The Rev. J. H. Pollen, Fellow of Merton College, and late Senior Proctor of the University of Oxford, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Archbishop of Rouen.

Telegraphic communication is now complete between Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, and Sienna, and between those places and England, by means of the submarine telegraph. The telegraph, for a distance of 105 leagues, is now completed in Switzerland, uniting Geneva, Zurich, Berne, and other towns.

On Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, two houses, which were in the course of erection, in Sutherland-place, Bayswater, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no personal injury was sustained.

A young woman in one of the Dunfermline factories last week wove 10 cloths in 13½ hours. The web had 50 shots to the inch, 3375 to the cloth, 33,750 to the whole 10. This sum, divided by 13½ hours, gives a quotient of 2500 shots flung through the shade every hour, together with the same number of trappings of the treadles, and the same number of strokes of the lay in same space of time—making, in all, 100,000 independent operations in the 13½ hours.

Among the passengers by the last Peninsular packet was a civil engineer, who is gone to Spain to lay out a railroad between Cadiz and Seville.

A man named Mitchell, a celebrated rat-catcher in the county of Perth, died a few days ago in great agony, in consequence of a bite he received from one of the ferrets employed by him in his extraordinary profession.

In the *North British Advertiser* of last Saturday there are advertisements for nearly eighty situations vacant, whilst only seven persons advertise for situations! This is the reverse of the rule which has held good for many years, where the candidates for situations far exceed the vacancies advertised.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the cavalier party, publishes in its impression of the 23d a notice, stating, that as all its printers and writers will be engaged in performing their duty as electors on that day, subscribers must not be disappointed if no newspaper is produced next morning.

The Imperial and Royal Commissioner of the district of Milan has issued the following circular:—The Emperor wishes that all the officers of the state should shave off their beards from the corner of the mouth downwards, so as to leave the chin and lower part of the face uncovered.

By a return lately laid before the Commissioners of Sewers, it appears there are 232 cows kept in various sheds in the City of London.

The barque *Lima*, of Dundee, consigned to Mr. James Clark, has arrived from Melbourne, with a cargo of wool, and has also on freight 34,813 ounces of gold, valued at £140,000.

Sir Charles Fox, partner in the house of Fox, Henderson, and Co., of London, arrived at Copenhagen on the 21st, for the purpose of making a contract for the construction of the railway from Rothschild to Korsør.

By a return made of the salaries, wages, and allowances of the Post-office department in Ireland and Scotland, it appears that the total number of persons employed by the Post-office in Ireland on the 5th of January, 1851, was 1927, receiving £73,111; and that in Scotland the number of persons was 2190, receiving £79,906.

Besides a large amount of gold coin, more than three million pieces of silver coin, to the value of upwards of £160,000, have been issued from the Mint to the public, through the Bank, since the commencement of July, and the most energetic measures are being adopted at the Mint to increase the supply.

Her Majesty's ships of war, in going up or down Channel, continue to drop their colours half-mast high on passing Dover Castle, and the same ceremony is also observed in passing Walmer Castle, in respect to the memory of the late Duke.

An official communication has been received, by the proper authorities of Southampton, from the Emigration Commissioners, appointing the port an emigration depot.

Mr. Anstey, the late M.P. for Youghal, was entertained on Tuesday by the working-men, electors, and non-electors of Bedford, at a dinner and tea-party, and was presented on the occasion with a piece of plate, consisting of a cup, cover, and saucer, together with a purse containing ten sovereigns, as a token of their respect, and "as a small return for the services" he rendered to them.

The Rev. R. Boyle delivered an interesting lecture, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The subject was "The Elementary Sounds of the English Language; with remarks upon, and elocutionary readings from, the first act of 'Hamlet.'"

FRANCIS EYRE, EARL OF NEWBURGH.



THIS nobleman died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Hassop Hall, Derbyshire. His Lordship had completed his 58th year. He was younger son of Francis Eyre, Esq., who succeeded his cousin, Anthony James, 5th Earl, and assumed the additional surname of Radcliffe Livingstone; and grandson of Francis Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Charles Radcliffe, styled Earl of Derwentwater. The wife of the ill-fated Charles Radcliffe, who was beheaded in 1746, was Charlotte-Maria, Countess of Newburgh, in her own right, and thus comes to the present family of Eyre their right to that Earldom.

Lord Newburgh never having married, his eldest sister, Lady Mary Dorothea Leslie, of Balquhain, becomes his heir.

VICE-ADMIRAL BULKELEY MACKWORTH PRAED.



THE death of Vice-Admiral Praed occurred on the 6th instant, at Acton Castle, Cornwall, at the advanced age of 82. The family of Praed was seated at Trevechow, in Cornwall, temp. James I. A fine monument in Leland Church records the decease of William Praed, of Trevechow, in 1620. The last male heir, John Praed, Esq., M.P., in 1708, left an only daughter and heir, Martha, who married William Mackworth, third son of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Knight, and had three sons—1, Humphrey Mackworth Praed, ancestor of the London bankers; 2, Bulkeley Mackworth Praed, who died s. p.; and 3, William Mackworth Praed, Esq., father of Mr. Serjeant Praed.

The gallant Admiral, whose death we announce, entered the Navy in 1780, on board the *Canada*, and served as aide-de-camp to Lord Hood, during the occupation of Toulon. In 1798, he accompanied the expedition against the locks and sluice-gates of the Bruges Canal, and was captured by the enemy on the coast of Holland. He received the rank of Commander in 1799, and was advanced to be Post Captain in 1802. He became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list 10th January, 1837, was transferred to the active service in 1840, and promoted to the grade of Vice-Admiral of the White in 1846.

THE REV. DR. BENEDICT CHAPMAN, MASTER OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE decease of the venerable Master of Gonville and Caius College occurred on the 23rd inst., at the rectory house, Ashdon, Essex. Dr. Chapman had been for some time in a very delicate state of health, consequent on his advanced age, and a general decay of nature, to which, rather than any specific disease, his death may be attributed. He was born in 1769—the memorable year to which the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Bonaparte owed their nativity. In 1792 he took, as sixth Wrangler, his B.A. degree; and shortly after was elected Fellow, and next, Tutor of his College. In 1818 he was presented to the living of Ashdon, Essex, which is in the gift of the Society of Caius; and, in 1839, he was chosen to succeed the late Dr. Day in the Mastership. Dr. Chapman never served as Vice-Chancellor of the University: at the period of his election, his advanced age entitled him to claim exemption from the arduous, though honourable, duties of the office.

The reverend gentleman has died unmarried. He was much beloved by all classes in College; and was distinguished for his unostentatious charity.

HENRY WHITELOCK TORRENS, ESQ., OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Civil Service in India has lost, in Mr. Torrens, one of its ablest servants. In addition to the high distinction he had gained in his official career, he was well known in the literary world as a profound and accomplished scholar, and a writer of considerable ability, as shown in his valuable work "on the Scope and Uses of Military Literature and History." His original and brilliant novel, "Madame de Malignet," has scarcely obtained so extended a reputation as it merits.

At the period of his deeply-lamented death, which took place at Calcutta, on the 16th of last August, Mr. Torrens held the important post of Resident at the Court of his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. He was eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces, and had only reached his 44th year.

WILL OF THE LATE J. C. NEILD, ESQ.—The caveats entered against this will having been withdrawn, the executors, namely, the Honourable Charles Beaumont Phipps, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, the Venerable Henry Taitam, Archdeacon of Bedford, and James Stephens, Esq., of Willesborough, Kent, have duly proved the same in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personality alone was sworn to as not exceeding £250,000; the probate duty thereon was £3000, but the legacy duty will be but £250, bequests to the Royal Family not being subject to duty. The will runs thus:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Camden Neild, of Lincoln's-Inn and Chelsea, Esq. I desire to be buried in Battersea Church, in a vault, near to my beloved father. I bequeath to each of my executors £100 for their trouble; and subject to the payment of these legacies, my funeral expenses, and my debts (which are of a very trifling description), I give, devise, and bequeath, all my real and all my personal estate, which at the time of my decease I may be entitled to, either in law or equity, to her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, for her own sole use, and to her heirs, executors, and administrators; and I pray her Majesty to be most graciously pleased to accept the same. Dated 10th August, 1843. (Signed) J. CAMDEN NEILD. Witnesses—Charles Shadwell, solicitor, Gray's-Inn, and George Stratton, his clerk." The will is in the testator's own hand, and written clearly, and on one side of foolscap.

GRAND STATE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BAYLEN.

THE translation of the ashes of the Duke of Baylen from San Isidro to the Church of the Atocha took place with a solemnity really Royal, on the 1st instant, at Madrid. The streets from the palace to San Isidro were lined with troops, and the new squadron of Guardias de la Reina, the uniform of which is copied from our Horse Guards (Blue), formed their Majesty's escort.

The four corners of the pall were held by Marshal Concha, Admiral Ulloa, and the Lieutenants-General Villacampa and Lobera. The King, Don Francisco d'Assis, and his father, Don Francisco de Paula, were on the occasion the grand uniform of Captain-General. The bearing of the population of Madrid on the passage of the cortege was most dignified. The most profound silence was observed. The people uncovered their heads respectfully in presence of the mortal remains of the old warrior.

Upon the next page we have Engraved this magnificent procession, from a Sketch by our Artist at Madrid, showing the cortege passing the street called "Carrera de St. Geronimo," leading to the Prado, on its way to the Church of Atocha.

The King, supported on his right by the Minister of the Crown, and on his left by his father, Don Francisco de Assis, headed the procession, which was followed by the whole nobility, grandees of Spain, high dignitaries and public functionaries of the Crown, both civil and military; the whole of the Ecclesiastical Courts and clergy of the capital, the troops of the garrison, and an immense concourse of people. The funeral of a Sovereign could not have been more grand or imposing. To give the reader an idea of the immense length of the procession, it will be enough to say that it lasted three hours in passing before the Carrera. On its arrival at the church of Atocha, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, as usual.

The Pantheon at the church of Atocha, where the corpse of the Duke is now lying, was first declared to be secured to the Crown, and to be used exclusively for Royal personages and such others as the Sovereign might designate, by a Royal cedula issued by Philip III. in 1602, dated from the Palace at Valladolid. It was reproduced by Philip IV. in 1648, and again by Ferdinand VII. in 1817. Here the remains of the venerable Duke were deposited by the side of the grave of his sister; whence they will hereafter be removed to a splendid mausoleum, to be erected at the expense of the Spanish nation.

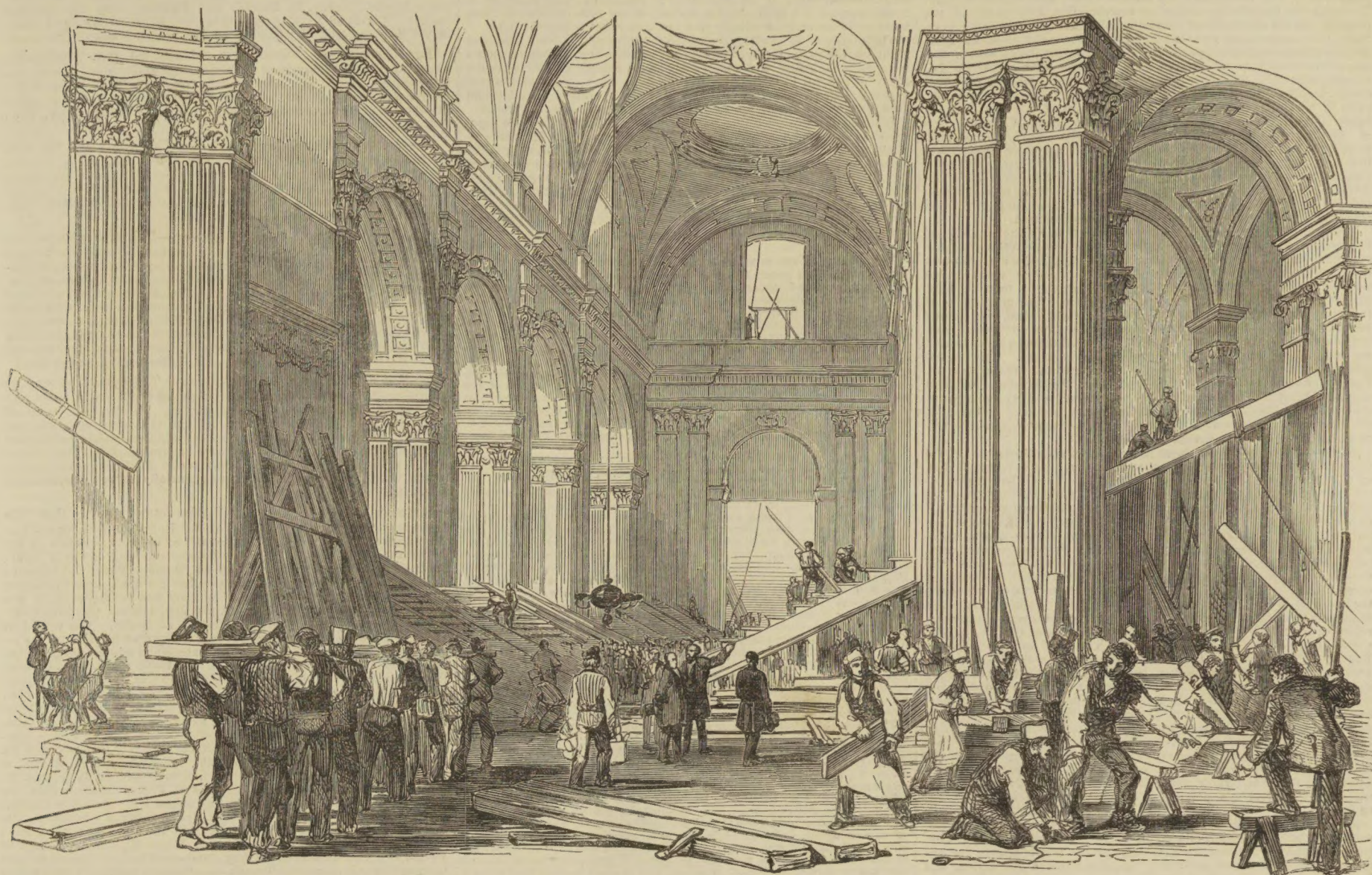
In the centre of the foreground of our Illustration is shown the splendid funeral car, whereon the remains were placed: at the head is the figure of a guardian angel; and at the four corners of the canopy are vases of burning incense. The car is drawn by horses covered with black drapery.

The Illustration is from a Sketch by R. Benjames, Esq., of Madrid: from whose pencil, also, is the characteristic Portrait of the Duke of Baylen, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Oct. 16.



THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF CASTANOS, DUKE OF BAYLEN, IN MADRID.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

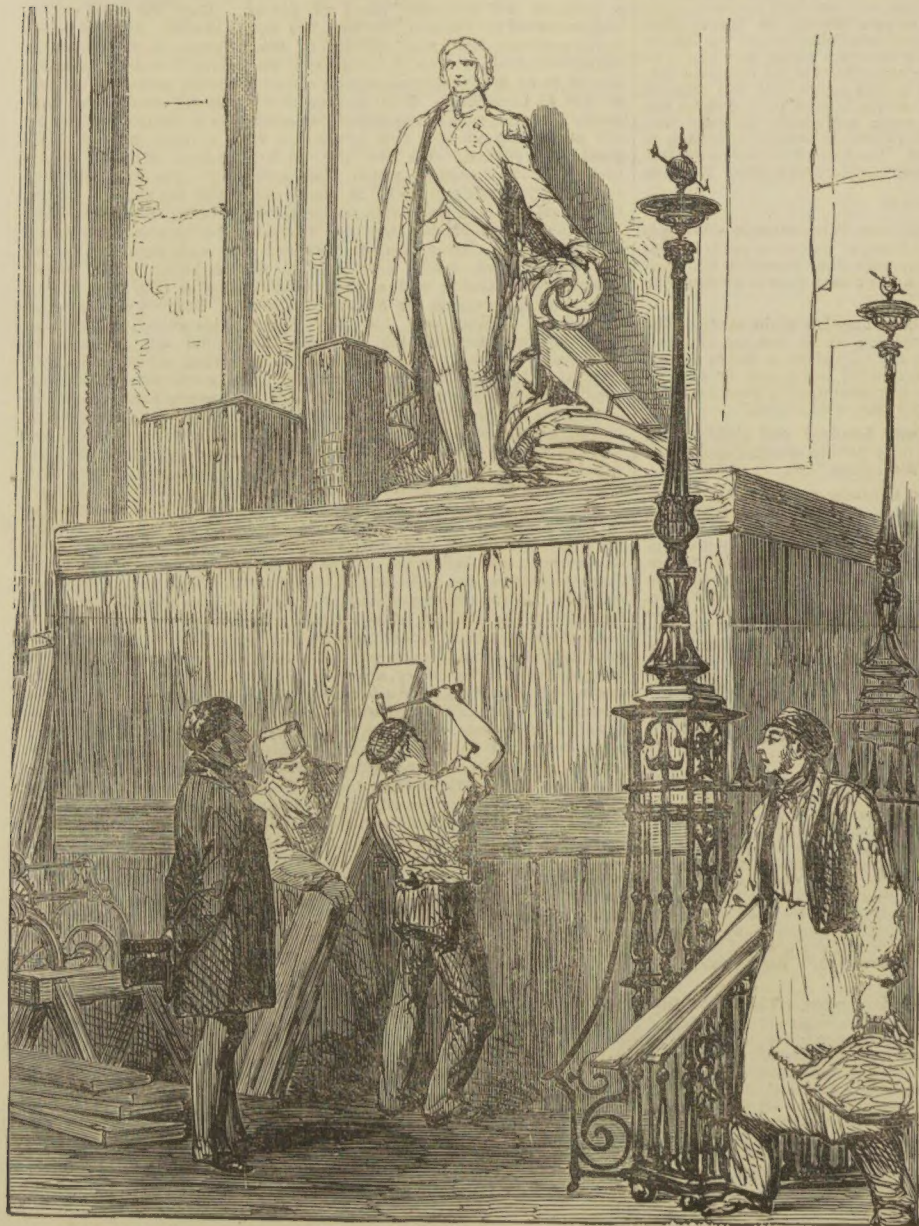


VIEW IN THE NAVE.—LOOKING WEST.

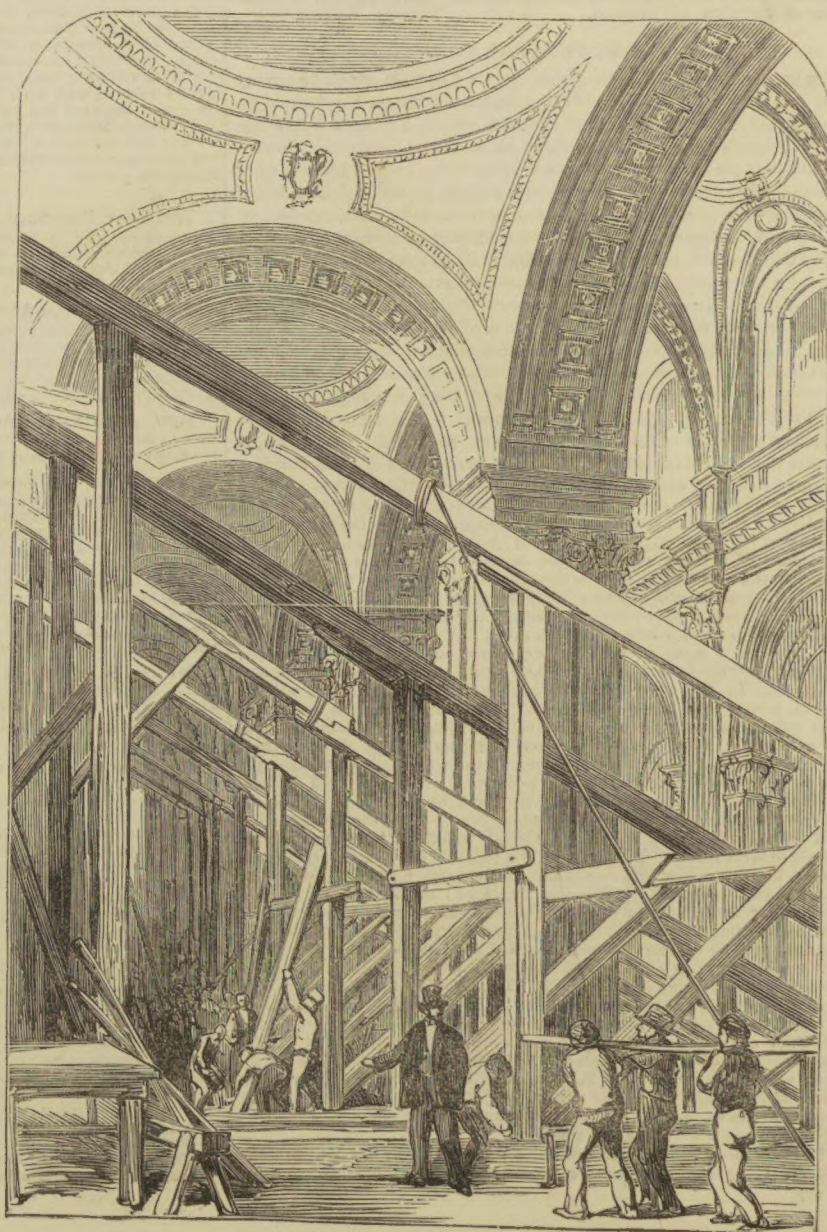
WHAT the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park was, in the summer of 1851, our sublime Protestant Cathedral has now become. It is the spot of English ground around which English sympathies are becoming concentrated. For a few days longer that lonely moonlit chamber by the sea-shore, which has been consecrated for all time by the death of our Great Captain, will divide with St. Paul's the interest which attaches to his memory. But soon beneath that mighty dome will be congregated a vast crowd of England's greatest, noblest, and most distinguished sons; and then will the great metropolitan cathedral be invested with a new grace, and rear its lofty head with a prouder sublimity. The ashes of the truly great dignify the grandest mausoleum; and the towering, glittering fane which is not hallowed by memories of genius, virtue, and heroism, is wanting in its greatest charm, although it be the sepulchre of kings.

It is time we saw St. Paul's under new aspects of beauty and grandeur. We are all familiar with its cold, gloomy, and somewhat austere interior, seen through the gloomy medium of London smoke and fog. But the superb richness of the massive cornices, shields, chaplets, and festoons, which form its internal decorations, have never yet been admired as they deserved to be. Let the reader imagine the effects of a brilliant beading of gas running in one uninterrupted line of living light over the magnificent cornice of the nave, and under the Whispering Gallery! It is by no means intended to illuminate the building by a flood of light, which shall emulate the "garish eye of day." But the vastness of the building, the funeral habiliments of the audience, and the black cloth with which the seats will be hung, will absorb so much light, that an amount of illuminating power, which would be dazzling and overpowering at

Guildhall, will be requisite to impart an air of solemn and chastened magnificence suited to the scene. It is not proposed at present to suspend any light in the centre of the mighty dome; and artists and connoisseurs are already beginning to ask whether a line of light around the whispering-gallery, or a great central light, will best show the stupendous proportions of the edifice. At Lord Nelson's funeral, the probable necessity of lighting up the building having only occurred to the architect at the last moment, an octagonal lantern frame was formed by nailing some planks together; and this frame, being studded over with lamps, was suspended under the centre of the dome. The gradations of light and shade, and the sombre of the deep perspective hereby shown in the nave, choir, and side aisles, roused the duldest fancy, and excited a feeling of artistic enthusiasm among the greater portion of the distinguished assemblage



THE NELSON MONUMENT.



VIEW IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

At the present moment this great temple, usually so silent and deserted, presents a most striking spectacle. The nave is transformed into one vast carpenter's shop. Hundreds of artisans are hurrying about as in a hive of bees. Here half a hundred men are staggering under the weight of some long and heavy balk of timber. Everywhere carpenters are plying the hammer and the saw in busy and ceaseless activity. No words can describe the deafening reverberation kept up within the dome by the din of a hundred hammers, and the music of as many saws. Now and then even this vast thunder gives place to the strokes of some mighty Titanic mallet employed to drive in the larger bolts, which, like Aaron's rod, swallow up all the rest. Grander than all is the fall of some large balk of timber from its fellows, the concussion of which slowly reverberates through the edifice, gathering strength as it proceeds, until it ends like the astounding discharge of a whole park of heavy ordnance. As evening wears on a row of flaring jets of gas along the entire length of the nave, temporarily placed to light the workmen, bring out with startling distinctness the ornaments and decorations of cornices, chapels, and devices; and, so to speak, completely uproot the old shadows of the place. The side aisles of the nave, which cost Wren some bitter tears, for they were no part of his original plan, are an almost impassable forest of deal planks and vertical timbers supporting the seats overhead.

The works are being executed by Messrs. Wm. Cubitt and Co., of Gray's-inn-road, under the direction, however, of the First Commissioner of Woods and Works, and according to the designs of the architect of that public department. The seats will accommodate about 10,000 persons, but, including the military, it is expected that at least 20,000 persons will be assembled in the edifice. The monuments of the distinguished men who are interred in the Cathedral, are inclosed in deal boxes to protect them from injury—the statues of Nelson and Cornwallis alone excepted. The lower portion of these two monuments are covered in, and will be hung with black drapery. The musical arrangements will be on a scale of great completeness. The choir of St. Paul's will be of course assisted by the choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, and will be further reinforced by choristers selected from the cathedrals in the provinces. It is also rumoured that some of the best voices from the Royal Academy of Music and Exeter-hall will be invited to take part in the musical services.

The arrangements contemplated in connexion with the funeral of the Great Duke have undergone a slight modification. It was intended that, on the night previous to the interment, the body should be removed to the Horse-Guards, and that the funeral procession should be formed at that point. In this the precedent of Nelson's interment was followed, for his remains rested, on the night preceding the burial, at the Admiralty. But it has been justly considered that Nelson had no town-house like the Duke, and that Apsley House, therefore, is the proper point at which to form the procession. In accordance with this view, the body will remain at Chelsea Hospital till the morning of the 18th, and when it reaches Apsley House those of whom the cortege is to consist will fall into their right places. The military escort of the funeral will consist of detachments from every regiment in the service—of three battalions of the Guards, 84 pensioners (representing the age to which the Duke had attained), the 33d Foot, the Rifle Brigade, six squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns. The artillery will head the procession, but it is intended that the firing should be at the Tower, which is sufficiently near for the purpose, and is the more appropriate from the Duke having been Constable. Deputations of 100 men, with their proper complements of officers, will also attend on the occasion from each of the five continental armies in which the Duke held the rank of Field-Marshal; and thus, in addition to a complete representation of the military force of this country, there will be assembled on the occasion types of those of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal. It is not believed that more than 40 equipages will be required in the procession, which will be mainly conducted on foot.

At Chelsea Hospital the preparations for the approaching ceremonial are in rapid process of execution. The hall of the hospital has been completely cleared, preliminary to the arrangements for the lying in state; and the additional facilities required for ingress and egress are also being provided for.

The arrangements for lighting St. Paul's Cathedral with gas are in active preparation. The City of London Gas Company have laid down three large "mains," the largest of which will be appropriated entirely to the supply of the whispering gallery, the nave, and the burners along the cornices; and as no other lights will be attached, there can be no flickering or unsteadiness caused by variation of pressure. The number of lights, it is calculated, will be from 5000 to 7000. The arrangements in this department have been entrusted to Mr. Stephens, the general superintendent of the company's works.

The following appeared in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday:—

Earl Marshal's Office, 1, Parliament-street, Oct. 27, 1852.

All Peers desirous of being present in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the solemnity of the funeral of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, are hereby requested to send in their names and addresses to me, on or before the 6th day of November next (after which no application can be received), in order that places may be reserved for them respectively; and it is hereby notified that, besides a ticket for each Peeress individually, one ticket for a lady, to accompany such Peeress, will be issued.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

THE preparation of a suitable design for the Car upon which to convey the remains of the Duke of Wellington from Chelsea Hospital to St. Paul's Cathedral, was in the first instance entrusted to Messrs. Banister, of 8, James's-street, the undertakers to the Royal household. In consequence of the imperfect instructions given by the authorities as to what was really required, several very effective designs, prepared at great labour and cost, were, after much consideration, pronounced unsuited to the purpose for which they were required. In this difficulty, at the suggestion of the Lord Chamberlain, the new Governmental Department of Practical Art, recently organised at Marlborough House, undertook the preparation of a design, which, on submission to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been finally approved, and is now in course of construction. It has been determined that the Car shall not be of a merely temporary character, but that it shall be built of the strongest and most permanent materials, with a view to its preservation as an interesting national heir-loom. In the design the object has been to preserve as much as possible the military character suitable to the occasion, and, at the same time, to secure the twofold effect of simplicity and grandeur. For these purposes the materials used will all be of what they appear. There will be no tinseled or gimcrack work introduced. The frame, or stage, which will be 27 feet long by 11 feet wide, and the six wheels supporting the Carriage, are to be cast in solid bronze. This portion of the Car will be remarkable as a specimen of severity of style, and it will also afford an instance of the remarkable rapidity with which the most elaborate works can be manufactured in the gigantic establishments of Sheffield and Birmingham, both of which towns have been called in to assist. Above the framework there will be a pediment seven feet wide, the sides of which will present a mass of gilt carving, enriched with circular panels, within which the names of the Duke's principal victories will be emblazoned. In the centre, and at each end of the pediment, will be shown trophies of arms and flags. These trophies will consist of real arms and war banners, selected and arranged in chronological order by Mr. Staey, of the Tower Armoury. The side trophies will be surmounted by the ducal coronet, the whole being considerably above the pediment. Upon the pediment will be erected a bier, six feet high and four feet wide, which will be covered by a pall of black velvet richly powdered with silver ornaments; the Duke's crest and motto alternating with two Field-Marshal's bâtons crossed and entwined with laurel. The fringe of the pall will be of silver, six inches deep. Upon the bier will rest the coffin, covered with crimson velvet. The hat and sword of the deceased Duke will be placed upon the lid. From the framework will rise, at each of the four corners, massive halberts, which are to form the support of a gorgeous canopy of rich Indian kinkhoi, hanging over and partly covering the coffin. This rich material, which is of a very beautiful pattern, and worked in silver and gold, is now in process of manufacture in Spitalfields. It is a most magnificent fabric, and will form an agreeable contrast to the sombre character of the rest of the funeral paraphernalia, at the same time preserving the military character of the pègre. The Car will be 17 feet high; the utmost limit having been taken, in order to increase its magnitude, and consequent effect. As the arch of Temple-bar is barely 17 feet 6 inches, the bier is so arranged that, by the application of some ingenious machinery, the whole can be lowered a couple of feet while passing under the bar, and raised again after entering the City.

The extraordinary size and massive character of the Car will necessitate its being drawn by twelve horses, which will be arranged three

a-breast. These animals will be magnificently caparisoned in rich black velvet, powdered with silver, as upon the bier.

The bier will be arranged on a turn-table, so that upon the arrival of the Car at the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, it can be readily moved round. The platform now erecting in front of the west door will be so arranged, by the application of machinery, that a portion of it will descend to a level with the bottom of the bier, which will then move on to the stage, gradually rise, and pass into the sacred edifice.

The interior of St. Paul's is rapidly approaching completion. Thursday night Lord John Manners, as the head of the Woods and Forests, paid a visit to the Cathedral, and was afforded an opportunity of witnessing the effect of the gas illumination. His Lordship expressed himself much gratified. Mr. Plucknett, a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Cubitt and Company, was in attendance to conduct his Lordship over the works.

It is now finally settled that the remains of the Duke will not be deposited in the Audience-Chamber at the Horse-Guards. The funeral procession will leave Chelsea College at an early hour on the morning of the funeral, under charge of the Lord Chamberlain's officers, and proceed as far as Apsley House. The mourners and military will have been previously marshalled in Hyde Park; and, on the arrival of the Car, they will fall into their proper places in the procession. There will be at least forty mourning coaches, all covered with black velvet, and powdered with silver ornaments.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A Correspondent states:—Chance has thrown me in the way of several old soldiers, who, with laudable pride their Waterloo medals, and I find them in positive dismay that no arrangements appear to be making for them to have the honour and gratification of following the remains of their late distinguished Commander to their last home. Surely this must be an oversight, for who so proper to bear a prominent part in the funeral procession as those men who aided so materially in gaining the memorable battle of Waterloo? I cannot but think that if these wishes were made known to her most gracious Majesty, through the medium of the public press, she would at once enter into the feelings of these veterans, and add additional lustre to her bright and glorious name as "Queen of her people," by giving an order for the parties in question to attend at the obsequies of the lamented Duke, of course at the national expense. I do not wish my name to be attached to this letter, but I shall feel gratified by your inserting it in your valuable paper. I shall be delighted if my suggestion is approved of.

THE FATAL DUEL NEAR WINDSOR.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of M. Frederick Courmet, killed in a duel near Enfield-green, on the 19th instant, was resumed on Tuesday before C. J. Woods, Esq., at the Barley Mow Inn. The inquiry created the most intense interest. Amongst those present were General Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Colonel Salway, Captain Seymour, J. Bonnell, Esq.; W. Newnham, Esq.; T. R. Ward, Esq.; J. Robinson, Esq., county magistrate, and many others of the neighbouring gentry. The four prisoners taken up on suspicion—MM. Barthélemy and De Mornay (friends of the survivor), and MM. Baronnet and Allain (friends of the deceased)—had been lodged in Horsemanor-lane gaol. In addition to the evidence given on the first day of the inquiry, which was noticed in our previous Number, it was proved that three foreigners had entered Mr. Green's shooting-gallery on the Monday previous to the duel, and had hired a brace of rifle-pistols, for which they left £3 deposit. They also purchased about three dozen of balls, and a quantity of percussion-caps. The pistols were returned on the evening of Tuesday. One of them, however, was found to be loaded; but the charge had to be drawn, as there was a rag in the pistol where the enppower ought to have been. These pistols were identified as having been used by the combatants on the field. After the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the four prisoners.

The examination before the magistrates, which was suspended until the inquest had terminated, was resumed on Wednesday at the Town Hall, Chertsey, and terminated in the commitment of the four prisoners to take their trials. Mr. Parry appeared as counsel for Baronnet and Allain, and Mr. Hindlestone for the other two defendants. Application to admit them to bail was refused by the magistrates.

The following facts relating to the unfortunate affair will show the real nature of the case:—Courmet, the deceased, in the autumn of 1851, and before he had been proscribed by the French Government, came over to this country on a visit, and engaged to deliver a parcel to Barthélemy, who was then an exile here, and to whom he was personally unknown. On his arrival he heard reflections made upon the character of Barthélemy which induced him not to present the parcel in person, and to avoid making Barthélemy's acquaintance. Barthélemy, having become apprised of this circumstance, demanded satisfaction from Courmet; and, after many explanations and interruptions, the melancholy rencontre took place.

The terms of the duel were that it should commence with pistols; the combatants being 40 paces apart, advancing 10 paces before firing, if they chose, and having two shots each, miss-fires not counting; that the choice of position, the choice of pistols, and the signal for firing, should be determined by tossing up; and that if the pistols proved ineffectual, swords should be resorted to to terminate the affair. With this understanding, the fatal rencontre took place. Courmet had the choice of position and of pistols, and his seconds, also, were to give the signal; so that the luck seemed to run in his favour. He advanced his 10 paces, and fired; but, though on fourteen similar occasions he had never failed to hit his opponent, this time he missed. Barthélemy then told him that he had his life in his hands, but would surrender his right to fire, if Courmet would agree to terminate the duel with swords. Courmet declined to do so, saying he would stand his adversary's fire, and take his second shot. Barthélemy then levelled his pistol, but it snapped. He put a fresh cap on it, and it snapped a second time; and it was then agreed that he should use Courmet's pistol, which was loaded and handed to him. Before discharging it, however, he again offered, ineffectually, to terminate the contest with swords. He then fired; and with fatal precision.

The remains of Mons. Frederick Courmet were interred on Sunday afternoon in Egham Churchyard. The funeral procession, which was chiefly composed of Frenchmen, followed the body from the Barley Mow Inn. The corpse was borne on the shoulders of six countrymen of the deceased; and, the distance being something more than a mile and a half, five different parties relieved each other on the way. At the head of the procession was carried a large red flag, hung with black crape, and bearing the inscription, "République Démocratique et Sociale." M. Deleclings pronounced an *éloge* in French over the grave of his deceased friend. The Frenchmen made a remarkable demonstration of their Republican principles upon the occasion. M. Ledru Rollin was present.

THE LAST PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are informed by Mr. J. W. Glass, that the late Duke of Wellington sat to him for the last portrait which was taken. The illustrious Duke honoured Mr. Glass with several sittings last summer, and but a short time prior to his departure for Walmer.

THE PASSENGERS ACT.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the announcement of the revocation of the Passengers Act of 1849, and the New Order in Council prescribing "such rules and regulations as to her Majesty may seem fit for preserving order, for promoting health, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation on board passenger ships proceeding from the United Kingdom to any place or port in her Majesty's possessions abroad."

NEW ATTORNEYS.—As many as one hundred and eighty-three persons have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench in the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

OPENING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PANTASIA, NORTH WALES.—The Roman Catholic church of St. Dewi, at Pantasia, Holywell, which has created so much interest, as being originally destined by Viscount Feilding for the Protestants of the locality, on the occasion of his Lordship's marriage with Miss Pennant, but given over to the Roman Catholic body when he embraced the Roman faith, has been recently opened with all the ceremonial observed by that Church. Dr. Brown, of Shrewsbury, was the officiating Bishop, assisted by upwards of 40 priests. Lord and Lady Feilding, Sir Piers and the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of Salcey, and others belonging to the Romish persuasion, were present. A splendid banquet was provided by Viscount Feilding at the close of the proceedings, to which about 60 gentlemen sat down.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, one of the boys employed at the Vauxhall-road gasworks, Liverpool, while meddling with one of the valves, turned it in the wrong direction, thereby causing an instantaneous and terrific explosion. Several persons were dreadfully scalded.

PROHIBITORY ORDER OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—A meeting of deputation from boards of guardians was held on Monday morning at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of hearing the sentiments and views of the authorities of the several unions in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and those parts of Cheshire to which the recent prohibitory order of the Poor-law Board has been addressed, and to afford an opportunity for an expression of opinion on the subject. A great number of towns were represented on the occasion. The "new order" was universally condemned as "uncalled for, perplexing, and mischievous;" that it can only be carried out through the sacrifice of all discretion and humanity by boards of guardians, and the surrender of all right of control or opinion by the ratepayers; and that, therefore, this meeting requires its total and immediate revocation. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously carried.

THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Countess of Kellington and suite, presided at the erection of the first pillar of this proposed building, on Monday. A military band was in attendance, and a large number of fashionable persons were present. The pillar having been raised, and deposited in its place with the usual formalities, the vice-regal party proceeded to inspect the works of the building, which have already made considerable progress, and then adjourned to the offices of the Exhibition, where a collation had been prepared. Alderman Roe took the chair, and having proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant, his Excellency acknowledged the compliment, and proposed the health of Mr. Dargan, the founder of the undertaking. Mr. Dargan having returned thanks, the proceedings soon after terminated; and the vice-regal party retired.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The season will be commenced next Friday at Exeter Hall with Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," under the direction of Mr. Costa; Mrs. Enderjohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Locke, H. Bainby, and Phillips being the principal soloists. The Dead March, preceded by the contralto aria from Handel's "Samson," and Mendelssohn's "Christus," will also be performed.

THE CONCERT AT WORCESTER IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS FROM THE LATE INUNDATION.—The proceeds of this musical entertainment amount to £70, including £10 from the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; the Dean of Worcester, £5; the Rev. Robert Sargeant (to whose active exertions the beneficial result is mainly owing), £5; J. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., £5, &c.

WHITTINGTON CLUB CONCERTS.—On Thursday night the first musical entertainment of the season was given; Mr. G. A. Cooper, director, and Herr Anschuetz, conductor; the vocalists were the Misses Poole, Felton, and Albyn Stewart, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Messrs. A. St. Albyn, Barham, and Cooper; the solo instrumentalists, Miss Case, Messrs. J. and G. Case, and L. Bertule.

THE YOUTH POLLOCK, THE HARPIST.—Is it with pleasure we announce that the principal amateurs of Newport (Monmouthshire) are raising a subscription, to enable the young harp-player, Pollock, to pursue his studies at the Royal Academy of Music. Lady Morgan, of Tredgar Park, has kindly given £5; and Sir Charles Morgan £5. To these sums we have to add two guineas from Viscount Ranelagh, two guineas from Lord Alfred Churchill, one guinea from C. L. Grünisen, &c. Any persons desirous of rescuing a promising talent from obscurity, by aiding in this subscription, can send to the Rev. W. Cazalet, the Superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music, or to Mr. Grünisen, 16, Surrey-street.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AT BRIGHTON.—These excellent musical entertainments terminated on Monday night, at the Town-hall; Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves singing at the final concert. To show the march of public taste, it is only necessary to mention, that the dance-music was gradually withdrawn from the programmes, and that latterly nothing but the finest works of the great masters were performed. Mr. Alfred Mellon and his colleagues deserve the greatest praise for their spirited undertaking, which, it is stated, has proved financially as well as artistically successful.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Berlin letters state that the *Lucresia Borgia* of Mdlle. Wagner, at the Royal German Opera, had created such a sensation that the *Lucresia* of the representative of the Italian version, at the Wilhelmstadt Theatre, was regarded as a failure by the side of the Teutonic *prima donna*. Signora Fodor had appeared as *Lucia*; she has a magnificent voice, but is a most unpoetic-looking heroine of Scott's romance. Signor Brignoli was the *Edgardo*; he was known in the London concerts as a pleasing, but not powerful tenor. *Don Pasquale* was an especial favourite at Berlin. The arrival of Madame Fiorentini is again erroneously announced for Berlin; she remains in England, on the contrary, for oratorio and concert engagements, and will shortly commence a provincial tour under Mr. Beale's direction. Rossini's "Maï-e" (*Zora*) has been revived in Paris, at the Grand Opera, sustained by Madame Laborde, Mdlle. Poinso, Mdlle. Duez, MM. Greymard, Obin, Morelli, and Chopin. The Italian Opera in Paris will be opened on the 15th of November by Signor Corti, who has engaged, say the Paris papers, Mdlle. Cravelli, whose name equals figures, however, in the promises of the directors of the Italian opera-houses at St. Petersburg and Vienna. Bottini, the tenor, who is at Madrid, is mentioned for Paris; as also Belletti, who is now in Italy, and M. Massot. On the birth-day of the King of Prussia, Madame Beer, the mother of the illustrious Meyerbeer, the composer of "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète," gave a grand banquet to the invalids of the army then in Berlin: on the same day Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" was performed, with Madame Herrenburg-Tuczek as *Vielka*, the part created by Jenny Lind. Thalberg has been performing lately at concerts in Vienna. Conrad Kreutzer's posthumous opera, "Aurelia," was produced recently at Frankfurt; Madame Anschuetz and Madame Beck sustained the chief parts. The opera was quite successful, although not regarded equal to his "Night at Grenada."

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS

"Anne Blake" is the simple name of a new and original five-act play by Mr Westland Marston, produced here on Thursday evening. It is a beautiful conception, and executed with inimitable delicacy. The story is highly moral, and, as the title might import, full of domestic interest. This it has been the aim of the author to treat poetically, and to invest with the embellishments of fancy; to elevate, in short, on an imaginative pedestal, that it may appeal to the mind, however humble the subject of the portrait, as a work of art from the hand of genius. How far the author had succeeded in this aim, the audience had to decide. A more intelligent audience than that afforded by the frequenters of this theatre cannot be found; and on this occasion it was strengthened by the addition of many individuals whose own claims as artists, authors, or critics, are not to be doubted. This testified to the general sense of the dramatist's merits, and to the more than common expectation excited by the announcement of a new production from a mind at once original and refined. On the rise of the curtain, all was attention while the coming action was unfolded. The first act was exceedingly simple and brief. It merely illustrated the position of the heroine (Mrs. Kean), as a dependant in the house of her uncle, Sir Joshua Toppington (Mr. Addison), by whose treatment and the studied insolence of the servants, her temper is rendered sour and repellent. She has an accepted lover, travelling in the disguise of an artist, Thorold (Mr. Kean); and a rich suitor, Llaniston (Mr. W. Lacy), who holds a mortgage on Sir Joshua's estate. The last circumstance induces Sir Joshua and his lady (Mrs. Winstanley), to change their conduct towards her, and in the second act she appears handsomely dressed, to attract Llaniston's attention, whose suit Lady Toppington intrigues to make successful. She works on Anne's mind, until she induces her to doubt of Thorold's love, whose unexplained absence gives colour to suspicion. A female portrait which he is seen to kiss adds to the proofs against him. In the third act all the parties are engaged in rehearsing a play, during which Anne affects to flirt with Llaniston, and dismisses Thorold; soon after which she finds that the latter is not what he appears, but a rich gentleman connected with India, and her guardian; she is thus led to vow that she never will as a dependant wed with him. In the fourth act she has contracted to wed Llaniston; but Thorold, seeks an interview, and remonstrates with her on the guilt of marrying a man whom she cannot love; exhibiting, as a last resource, the portrait, which proves to be her mother's. Act the fifth discovers that Anne Blake is an heiress, and rightful owner of some Indian mines belonging to her father, and, therefore, not dependent; which circumstance Thorold declares to be sufficient to absolve her from her vow—presenting her, at the same time, with Llaniston's mortgage-deed as her dowry, and thus punishing Sir Joshua, who, in his anger, had threatened to turn her out of doors. This outline of the action presents but little of the real merits of this very fine drama, which overflows with eloquence, sentiment, and poetry; the dialogue, nevertheless, being restrained within the strictest limits. The structure is nearly perfect, with the point and completeness of the Greek drama. Mr. Marston has been this time remarkably fortunate in his performers: the part of Anne Blake herself, by Mrs. Kean, was enacted with exquisite grace, refinement, delicacy, and sometimes with statuesque grandeur. Altogether, it is decidedly the best of Mr. Marston's dramas; and will, we have no doubt, acquire extensive popularity. At the end of the fourth act a storm of applause greeted the fall of the curtain; and, on the conclusion of the play, the author was called for with great and deserved enthusiasm.

OLYMPIC.

"Sarah la Creole" by MM. A. Dourcelles and Jaimes, lately performed at the Ambigu Comique, has been placed on this stage, under the title of "Sarah Blangi," in a very clever adaptation, by Mr. Morris Barnett. With an English audience, there was undoubtedly peril in the production of such a piece, but the translator, with remarkable talent, has evaded every difficulty. The conception of a creole having a slain father to avenge on a whole family, and pursuing her work in the spirit of *Zingha* and *Iago*, forms the basis of a very powerful and exceedingly well-acted drama. Ultimately Sarah Blangi (Miss Fanny Wallace), proceeds to poison her victim. Alice Danmont (Miss Harriet Gordon); but, in all her attempts, meets with strange opposition, in one Mr. Vandriss (Mr. Compton), who arrives from Rio de Janeiro with the intelli-

ence of the death of *Faustine Dumont*, *Colonel Dumont's* (Mr. Farren) brother, and the embellishment of his property by one *Dr. Robert*, who was suspected of having poisoned him. The Doctor had been a student of *Sarah's*, and the latter uses the intelligence to break off the marriage of *Alice* with *Mr. Julien Duplessis* (Mr. W. Farren), whom she loves herself. She next procures her victim's marriage with a rake named *George de Carney* (Mr. Hoskins), who turns out to be a good husband, and thus disappoints the purpose of the avenger. In vain she attempts to make him jealous of *Julien*, and *Alice* jealous of herself; for *Mr. Vandrie* contrives to set matters to rights. When they become desperate, he succeeds in substituting *Mr. Robert's* *Sarah's* elected physician, and administers a soporific instead of poison. It then transpires that *Mr. Faubrice* himself in disguise, and that *Colonel Dumont* is the father both of *Alice* and *Sarah*. *Mr. Robert* seizes on the latter at these disclosures, and the curtain falls. The part of the heroine was a difficult one to sustain—for a debutante, not without danger. But *Miss Fanny Wallack* succeeded in marking the salient points, and supported its great length with untiring spirit. The house was full, and the applause frequent.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"Henry V." on Monday, again revived stage-illustration and spectacular adornment. Mr. Phelps, following in the steps of Mr. Macready, has reproduced this court history and war drama with superb accessories and scenic effects. Harfleur and Agincourt again flourish on the canvas, and the boards are crowded with military supernumeraries. Mr. Marston was charged with the part of *Time*, as *Chorus*, and delivered the poetic descriptions with appropriate point. Mr. Phelps as *Henry V.* was pleasing and effective. Some of the subordinate parts were well filled, particularly that of *Fluellen*, by Mr. Lewis Ball, and that of *Mrs. Quickly*, by Mrs. Marston. The want of dramatic interest, however, is terribly felt; the place of which is hardly supplied even by the magnificent appointments employed on the present occasion. The revival was attended by a crowded house; and as it was honoured with great applause, we trust it may have a considerable run.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

Mr. W. S. Woodin, a new candidate for public favour, made his first public appearance as a reviver of that humorous species of monologue which the late Mr. Mathews rendered so popular, and which served as a vehicle for a great variety of characters, with one prominent eccentricity each, and imposed on their common representation the necessity of changing his make-up and costume with such rapidity as to astonish the spectator. Mr. Woodin's entertainment is divided into two parts, each aided with scenic illustrations of the places where the lecturer met with the worthies whom he delineates. The first part consists of "a Trip down the Line," and describes and personates the oddities to be met with on such a voyage: among them *Martha Minnie*, a maid of all work out of place; *Major Bluster*, the ill-experienced traveller; *Sir Benjamin Bungle*, the blunt joker; *Mr. Sampson Rusty*, and others. Mr. Woodin then proceeds to give several characters in combination, representative of the "last and final shilling day at the Crystal Palace," in which he both speaks and sings in the united parts of three gentlemen and two ladies. The second portion, consisting of a visit to Wapping, introduces us to a country cousin, a teetotal lecturer, and a Yankee clipper. The whole concludes with an amusing picnic party, the life of which is a *Mr. Wiggins*, conundrum maker; and some clever imitations of actors and orators. Mr. Woodin is a young man, and his performances, though displaying great volubility and command of feature, have, as yet, some want of finish; but they possess so much indisputable merit as to afford the largest promise of perfection. They are, at all events, most laugh-moving; and will command considerable encouragement. We may add that they deserve and justify public support. The delivery of this budget of comicallities occupies about three hours.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing and step-e-chare meetings next week will be confined to Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and to the two following days: there is every prospect of good sport at both places. That there will be no lack of amusement for the "lovers of the leash," the following list of the week's arrangements will show:—Monday, Newcastle, Newmarket, and Worthington; Tuesday, Market Weighton; Wednesday, Baldock; Thursday, Milton, Wolverhampton, and Ridgway; and Friday, Belsay.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET.—THURSDAY EVENING.
THE NURSERY STAKES (FIRST CLASS).
8 to 1 agst. *Bel Sauvage* 1 | 10 to 1 agst. *Game Tommy*
9 to 2 agst. Exact | 10 to 1 agst. *Edison*
9 to 2 agst. *Anaverta* | 10 to 1 agst. *Edison*
THE NURSERY STAKES (SECOND CLASS).
5 to 1 agst. *Michaelmas Maid* | 8 to 1 agst. *Tavi took (skew)* | 8 to 1 agst. *North Pole*
12 to 1 agst. *Litue Whit*
16 to 1 agst. *West Australian* | 20 to 1 agst. *Umbriel* (taken)
N.B.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.
The sport, as our returns will show, was ample; although, the Criterion expected, not remarkable for interest or variety of competition. The weather was miserably cold, wet, and misty, and the ground muddy and deep; the attendance, nevertheless, was large, embracing most of the influential of the turf.
CRITERION STAKES.—Speed the Plough (Flatman), 1. West Australian (F. Butler), 2.
HANDICAP PLATE OF 50 SOVS.—Gladiolus (Flatman), 1. Trossan (F. Allison), 2. Match, £100.—Don John filly (Flatman), 1. Pensioner (F. Butler), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Vivandiero (Bartholomew), 1. Florence (J. Osborne), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Gold Dust (Flatman), 1. Lady Vernon (Basham), 2.
MATCH. £100.—Walnut (Norman), 1. Gossip (F. Butler), 2.
MATCH. £20.—Poodle (F. Butler), 1. Ex (No man), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Commore (J. Osborne), 1. Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 2.

TUESDAY.
A gale of wind, incessant and heavy rain, and ground ankle deep in mud, made this one of the most wretched "Cambridge" days it has been our lot to record. The attendance was barely up to the average, either in number or quality.
FIFTY POUNDS.—Tickton (Carroll), 1. Maria (T. Sherwood), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS.—Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 1. Old Rowley (Flatman), 2.
CAMBRIDGE SHIRE STAKES.—Knight of the Shire (Harding), 1. Hobbie Noble (Pettit), 2. Lady Evelyn (Flatman), 3.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS.—Janina (Charlton), 1. Heroine (Bartholomew), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS.—Sextus (Duckering), 1. Vest (Norman), 2.
SELLING HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES OF 15 SOVS.—Faux pas (Flatman), 1. Beauchere (St.), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES OF 15 SOVS.—Child of the Mist (Wells), 1. Dividend (Charlton), 2.
HANDICAP PLATE OF £100.—Lerrywhet (Aldcroft), 1. Hex (S. Steggle), 2.

WEDNESDAY.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Gold Dust, 1. Lapidist, 2.
HANDICAP PLATE OF £50.—Glenmuir (Harding), 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard (Ashmad), 2.
MATCH. £200.—Nicotine (Charlton), 1. Mountain Flower (Norman), 2.
SUBSCRIPTION PLATE OF £50.—Sextus (Weiss), 1. Jack the Giant-killer (A. Cowley), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES OF £15 EACH.—Michaelmas Maid (Charlton), 1. Game Tommy (G. Oates), 2.
MATCH. £100.—Futter (Flatman), 1. Don John filly (F. Butler), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Lady Vernon (Basham), 1. Birdcatcher filly (Trotman), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Chorus (Rogers), 1. Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Trinket (Crouch), 1. Euphony (Wells), 2.

THURSDAY.
HANDICAP FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.—Mollasses walked over.
MATCH.—Hesperus, 1. Sophistry, 2.
MATCH.—Pensioner, 1. Angelo, 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 50 SOVS.—Pearl, 1. Nicotine, 2.
SWEETSTAKES.—Punkett, 1. Mollasses, 2.
GLASGOW STAKES.—West Australian, 1. Filbert, 2.
MATCH.—Knight of the Garter, 1. Hothorpe, 2.
SUBSCRIPTION PLATE OF £50.—Cariboo, 1. Le Jaff, 2.

CURIOUS CASE OF CHILD DESERTION.—About seven o'clock on Friday evening, Mr. Colliard, the superintendent of the Great Western Railway police, found, on the platform at the Paddington station, a little boy, about four years of age, with a card attached to a turpentine which he wore. On this ticket was written the following address:—"Robert Davis, passenger to London. To be taken care of at the station till called for." The child is remarkably good-looking, and exceedingly intelligent. He is dressed in a red plaid frock, blue and white socks, with shoes strapped round the ankle, and on his head he wore a drab-coloured horse-hair cap. Mr. Colliard has taken the child under his care and protection for the present.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—It is satisfactory to learn that our efforts to put an end to the degrading practice of shilling play—which threatened to reduce the public room devoted to Chess to a level with the abominable "bingo-rooms," and our game itself to a mere vehicle for petty chaffing—have had a salutary effect. If the respectable quarters of the Divans will second our endeavours, by resolutely refusing ever to play in a public room for the "customary stake" which is only a pretence for the system, but of the whole tribe of idle shillings to individuals who may and who do not play as justly as they can.

T. M. P. Burr.—You will see by the report of the Hall meeting, that the York Chess Association has changed its title and constitution, and has expanded into THE NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION. It will now embrace, not only the chief towns in Yorkshire, but those of Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, Northumberland, and Nottinghamshire. The next great meeting will be expected to be by far the largest ever known—is appointed to be held at Manchester, in the spring of 1853.

RIATHARQUE.—You can do more and a second Queen, even though the first be on the board.

D. W. H.—Address to the Editor.

HOPKIN.—The amendment shall be examined.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 455. by Mr. W. M. of the St. George's Chess Club, Amateur of Manchester. G. M. D. Sophia of Lenington. P. of Chulwich. W. S. T. of Lenington. R. F. S. of Dublin. M. P. G. K. Senator, S. K. Argus, (Edipus), Rev. H. B. Petrarbus, Agues, the Rev. T. J. of Lenington.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 455. by Arbatboot, Lincoln Green, Jack of Shrewsbury, R. R. of Arbatboot, Kirk's.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 455. by M. E. R. S. G. M. T. P. R. S. Arch'lescon, P. of Chulwich, Hodger, J. A. Jack of Shrewsbury, T. A. R. R. of Ashford.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Joshua, J. H. Jack of Shrewsbury, M. P. D. W. H. W. A. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 455.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q Kt 6th B to A 3d (best) 3. R to Q Kt 3d B takes R
2. R to Q Kt 4th B takes P or (a) (If instead of taking the Rook, Black plays 3 P to Q Kt 5th, White's reply is Kt to B 4th (cb), and then R mates.) 4. P takes P, and mates next move.

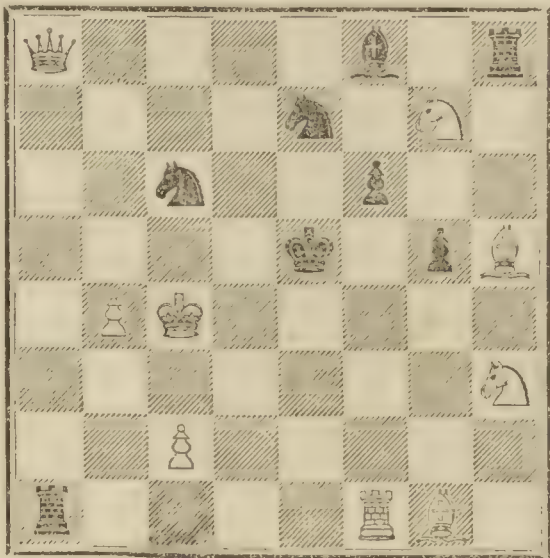
BLACK. 1. P to Kt 5th P to Q Kt 5th or (*) 4. P takes R, and mates next move.

(*) 3. WHITE. 4. P takes B, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 457.

This fine position is the invention of H. J. WALLENWATH, of St. Petersburg.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

This interesting event was celebrated on Wednesday evening week, at the Public-rooms, Jarratt-street, Hull, under unusually brilliant auspices. The members and visitors assembled early in the forenoon, and an additional charm was imparted to the scene by the presence of several beautiful and elegant ladies. Some highly interesting combats took place; but, on such occasions, the constant succession of visitors and the necessary bustle of introductions and conversation, are not calculated to call forth a very high order of play; and few of the games played would, therefore, bear the test of publicity.

Shortly after six o'clock the dinner was announced; and about one hundred gentlemen sat down to a repast, served in admirable style, and replete with every delicacy and substantiality of the season.

The chair was occupied by C. Frost, Esq., F.R.S., the President of the Hull Club, supported on the right by H. Staunton, Esq., Sir Geo. Stephen, Major Roberts, and Alderman Charn, President of the Halifax Chess Club; and on the left by Samuel Warren, Esq. (Recorder of Hull), J. G. M. Harrison, Esq. (Scrier of Hull), the Town Clerk, and S. Newham, Esq.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk, and responded to, the chairman proposed "The Bar," and associated with it the name of "Mr. Warren, the Recorder of Hull."

Mr. Warren returned thanks in a long and eloquent address, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

Sir George Stephen, in proposing "The health of the Mayor and corporation of Hull," took occasion to expatiate in eloquent and humorous terms upon the merits of the chess-table. He said, "In whatever field the cry of honour is heard, the English soldier knows not when he is beaten! But we have a distinction, peculiarly our own—it has a little Hibernian touch about it. We fight for love, we war to promote peace and a good understanding, and we rise from every contest with renewed affection. It is a distinction that outvies the splendour of the parade, and shines above the yet more dazzling glories of the batle field. Chess has progressed, as well as all around it. It matters not, except to the antiquary, where it was invented—whether it came from India or from China; whether two hundred years before Christ, or six hundred years after: all that concerns us is the progress it has made." Sir George took a cursory view of its history, from the time of Philidor to the present day, mentioning its principal masters, and then proceeded—"Chess had made such progress some few years ago, that I fondly hoped to see the day when every poor man's cottage the chess-board would find a shelf; and I hope to see it still; for I am well convinced that it would tend more to induce that domestic order which we all desire to see reign there than all the temperance societies, and all the legislation, and, I may even say, than half the sermons of the country." Sir George Stephen was greatly cheered throughout his amusing and effective speech.

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Connelm, in rising to propose a toast, expressed his regret that the distinguished name put into his hands by the committee had not been entrusted to one of the talented literary men to whose speeches they had listened with so much delight. They would have done that name better justice—a name that would have been illustrious in the annals of chess. As a player, Mr. Staunton had distinguished himself by unrivalled powers of combination and evolution, both for attack and defence. The Persian editor of the *Palam-de* has awarded him high praise for his tactics in defence—he speaks of "ce mur d'airain dont Monsieur Staunton s'entourait ses pieces." But our champion had shown that he was not merely, when occasion required, the Fabius of chess, but that he knew also how to be its Scipio, and drive Hannibal out of Italy by carrying the war into Africa; or, to borrow a nearer illustration from the great captain to whose death Major Roberts had alluded in terms so feeling and appropriate, Mr. Staunton could at one time defend the lines of Torres Vedras, and at another drive the gallant hosts of France through the passes of the Pyrenees, and plant the standard of England on the hills of Aquitaine. (Cheers.) As an author, Mr. Staunton had brought to the analysis of the noble game, not merely the closest mathematical investigation, but he had also invested its study with those graces which can alone be conferred by an elegant and accomplished mind. He had also the high merit of cautioning the young enthusiasts never to allow chess to interfere with the more serious duties of life, but keep it in due subordination as an intellectual and scientific game, combining with relaxation the advantage of a mental discipline and training, not inferior to that offered by the mathematics themselves. He had, therefore, the greatest pleasure in proposing "Health and prosperity to Mr. Staunton."

The toast was received with great and continued applause. Mr. Staunton responded in an appropriate speech.

Several other toasts having been given, the proceedings terminated a little before midnight.

On the following morning, Mr. Frost entertained a select number of the visitors at breakfast at his house. After the *déjeuner*, the meeting was resumed at the public rooms, and at mid-day the party was again regaled at a sumptuous luncheon, provided by the respected treasurer to the club, Mr. Hanell.

Before the final separation of the association a committee, consisting of some of the most influential members, was held, and it was unanimously decided to extend the association, so as to include the chess clubs of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Durham, and Newcastle, under the title of "the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association." Several resolutions affecting the rules and regulations of the association were then agreed to.

TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN SIDNEY.

ALTHOUGH the administration of the affairs of the City of London is a subject of frequent objection, the records of the Corporation present many striking instances of the well-directed energies of citizens in the discharge of their official duties. A memorable addition has just been made to the number by the recognition of the special services of Alderman Sidney, in a successful assertion of the rights of the City; which his brother Aldermen have very properly distinguished, as follows:—

At a Court held on the 12th instant, Sir Chapman Marshall moved,—

That the Lord Mayor should present the vote of thanks voted by the Court of Aldermen to Alderman Sidney on the 21st of December, 1851, for the zeal, talent, and perseverance with which he successfully asserted the City's right to an allowance from the Consolidated Fund for the charges of prosecution, and the cost of the maintenance of the criminal prisoners confined in the City prisons, by which an annual cost of upwards of £400 was saved to the funds.

Sir Chapman Marshall bore the warmest testimony to the laborious, zealous, and skilful exertions of his excellent brother Alderman.

Alderman Kelly, in seconding the motion, said he had carefully watched the conduct of Alderman Sidney from his first election as a common-councilman up to the present time, including the exertions made by him in Parliament, as well as his labours in the Corporation, and he affirmed that the services rendered by him deserved the warmest approbation of his fellow-citizens.

The Lord Mayor, in presenting the very elegant testimonial of the approbation and gratitude of the Court for the extraordinary services rendered by Alderman Sidney to the citizens of London, passed a well-merited eulogy upon the services of Alderman Sidney, with whom his Lordship served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex; his Lordship adding, that he felt high gratification in addressing the worthy Alderman from the chair upon such a subject.

Alderman Wire, as original mover of the resolution in the Court of Aldermen, hoped and believed that the testimonial would stimulate Alderman Sidney to still greater exertions.

Alderman Sidney said he certainly expected that the Court would present to him some memorial of their approbation, because he had been informed that such was their intention; but he had not the least idea of the manner in which they meant to carry out their intention; and he was wholly incapable of expressing his gratitude to the Court for so very marked a testimonial of their esteem.

The Testimonial consists of the Vote of Thanks engraved upon vellum, within a rich frame, in which is the portrait of Alderman Sidney, painted by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A. In the top centre of the frame are the arms of the Alderman, with figures of Wisdom and Justice as supporters. On either side are the arms of the proposer and seconder of the vote. Next are two criminals, captive in chains; and beneath, in the ornamental compartments, are the Book of Laws, the Sword, the Balance, and various emblems. Supported by cherubs, among the banners of England, beneath a canopy upheld by Caryatides, are groups representing Genius and Perseverance; while the figure of Victory, rising and crowning him, points to his reward. Next are figures of Perseverance and Fame; and beneath the British banners are figures of Law and Commerce, holding shields bearing the arms of the Town Clerk and Chamberlain; and at the base are the arms of the City of London and Lord Mayor. The motto is connected with the ornament by cherubs; and the whole design is richly filled in with fruit and flowers. (We have engraved the Portrait upon the next page.)

Mr. Alderman Sidney is a native of Stafford, and was born in the year 1805. The Alderman is extensively connected with commerce, and is much respected in the important manufacturing town of Leeds, where he has established an excellent charity, entitled the "Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution," for the relief of aged and decayed merchants, traders, manufacturers, and their widows. To the funds of this association Alderman Sidney has contributed the munificent donation of 500 guineas.

Alderman Sidney has resided in London since the early part of 1837; he became a member of the Corporation in 1842, and was elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward in 1844; in which office he has been distinguished by great energy, having stood in the foremost rank of corporate reformers in its truest sense: upon all occasions, he has evinced the utmost solicitude to uphold civic rights; but he has ever advocated a larger extension of the municipality for the City of London. He served the office of Sheriff in conjunction with the present Lord Mayor (Alderman Hunter), and displayed much sympathy with the then neglected state of prison discipline in the City; and chiefly from the remonstrances of the Sheriff at that time originated the building of the House of Correction recently opened at Holloway.

At the general election in 1847 Alderman Sidney was elected a representative in Parliament for his native town; and, though not at present a member of the Legislature, he was invited by a large number of the electors of Baffbury to contest that borough at the recent general election; and, without any canvass on his part, was put in nomination for the borough of Leeds, and obtained 1087 unsolicited votes.

In politics the Alderman is a Liberal Conservative. When in Parliament, he voted on several occasions for an extension of the suffrage, and has always been found a consistent supporter of all measures for reformation in the public bureaux. At the memorable division on the foreign diplomacy of Lord Palmerston in June, 1850, he voted with Lord John Russell's Government.

He is at present what is termed the "Senior Alderman below the chair," standing next in rotation to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Deputations from the executive committee have recently attended public meetings at Norwich, Kingston-on-Thames, Brentford, and Rochester, to explain the principles and working of the society, which has now been in existence about three months. On Friday week meetings took place at Dalby (in the morning) and Nottingham (in the evening). Last Tuesday evening was held at Hainpstead; on Wednesday night, at Croydon; on Thursday, at Chesham (morning) and at Rochester (evening); yesterday, at Ipswich; and this morning, there will be a meeting of the Conservative party at Cambridge. At the above meetings, Viscount Kintlaish, Chairman; and Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., Vice-Chairman; and Lord Alfred Churchill, Colonel Dickson; Henry Pownall, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Worthington; C. L. Granville, Esq.; members of the executive committee; and Charles Lewis, Esq., the solicitor and secretary *pro tem*, have been the speakers on behalf of the society.

TELEGRAPH FRANKS.—The Electric Telegraph Company are, it is stated, about to issue what will be a great commercial convenience; viz., telegraph franks, or free message papers, for sale throughout London and the large towns. Each of these franks will represent a five-shilling message, and the convenience to the purchaser will be, that he can have his own form of message of him, at home, or in his country house, or with him on his travels, and send his communication at any moment to the telegraph office by messenger, without being at the trouble, as is the case now to an extent unavoidable, of attending at the telegraph station himself. The purchase of these franks will not entitle any extra charge upon the purchaser, but be included in the five-shilling charge for the message.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—It is our very painful duty to announce that Lord Charles Lyndoch, uncle of the present Marquis of Bath, and son-in-law of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, a canon of Canterbury and rector of Longridge Deverill, near Westminster, has seceded to the Roman communion.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—An important step in this matter has been taken by the Great Northern, London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Leeds Northern, Railway Companies. They have resolved to cease collecting or receiving goods for the goods' train, at seven evening, at Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, and Halifax, so as to "certainly within reasonable limits the hours of attendance of the employed in the mercantile re-embarkment on railways;" at the same time it will ensure a punctual despatch of the trains.

NEW CHAPEL OF EASE AT ETON.

THE population of the town and parish of Eton having increased nearly 1000 souls within the last twenty years, and the addition to the number of the school having gradually excluded the parishioners from the College chapel, which is also the parish church, the want of additional spiritual provision has long been recognised. To meet this requirement it was, some time since, resolved to build a new chapel, in accordance with the munificence and taste of the Royal founder of Eton. The Provost and Fellows of Eton very handsomely gave the site, together with the munificent sum of £500. Her Majesty and Prince Albert subscribed £100; the Rev. E. Coleridge and pupils, £1155; the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, £150; the Revs. W. A. Carter, H. Lupus, F. E. Darnford, C. O. Goodford, Dr. Oakes, and J. Wilder, £100 each; Rev. S. F. Marshall, £100, and other sums—in all, to the amount of £5000—were collected.

The ceremony of laying the first stone by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on Monday week. Shortly before twelve o'clock the site, erected to accommodate between 2000 and 3000 persons, were filed by the ladies of the College, and the gentry of Windsor and the surrounding neighbourhood; the students of the College were also present.

The Bishop of Oxford (the Lord Bishop of the diocese), accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, provost of Eton, and the fellows of the



MR. ALDERMAN SIDNEY.—FROM THE TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

College, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and the masters of the school, and the building committee, walked to the site from the College. There was a full muster of the students, the whole body turning out. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived punctually at the appointed time, attended by Colonel Phipps, Colonel Seymour, and Major Biddulph. As soon as the Prince had taken his station, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone proceeded. The Rev. the Provost of Eton then read a special service, concluding with an impressive prayer.

The Prince then placed the coins, and a roll of parchment, in a glass bottle, in the centre of the stone, and the trowel being presented to his Royal Highness by the architect, the Prince spread the mortar and proved the stone to be level and true in its bearings; and, on returning the trowel to the architect, his Royal Highness remarked emphatically: "I certify that this stone is correctly laid."

The four last verses of the cxxii. Psalm were then admirably sung by the lay-clerks and choristers of College Chapel, and the children of

Pawney's School; and the Benediction having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated.

His Royal Highness, after the ceremony, proceeded to Eton College, and, after inspecting the boys' library and other departments of the College, partook of an elegant luncheon at the Provost's lodge, provided for the occasion by Mr. Layton, the Royal confectioner. Covers were laid for thirty. The company included the Provost and Fellows, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Rev. E. Coleridge, and all the assistant masters of the College. After luncheon, the Prince left for the Castle, amidst the hearty cheers of the students.

The church is designed in the decorated or second pointed style, of which Camberwell New Church, and Trinity Church, Pimlico, are the best recent metropolitan examples. The plan consists of a nave 103 feet long, 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 66 feet high; north and south aisles, 103 feet long, and 13 feet 9 inches wide; chancel, 53 feet long and 23 feet wide; with a tower and spire placed at the north-east angle of

the church and chancel. The nave will have six bays, divided by clustered pillars, with very gracefully moulded shafts and richly foliated capitals. The exterior of the structure will be faced with the Bargate rag-stone and Bath-stone dressings. The interior walls will be lined with ashlar of Bath stone. The church will accommodate 1000 persons—all the sittings free. The seats and open-timbered roofs will be of oak. The spire, 160 feet high, will form a conspicuous object from the surrounding meadows and the Great Western Railway. Mr. Benjamin Ferrey is the architect; and Mr. George Myers, the contractor. The estimated cost for the church is between £7000 and £8000. When this building is finished, the present unsightly chapel facing the High-street will be removed, so that the east end and tower of the new church will be seen from the principal thoroughfare.

CHRONOMETER WATCH MADE FOR AN INDIAN PRINCE.

THIS Chronometer, of pocket size, lately commissioned from Messrs Smith, Elder, and Co., booksellers and East India agents, Cornhill, by his Highness the Maha Rao Rajah Serwae Burmeh Singh Bahadoor, Walee of Alwur, is a very beautiful specimen of watch manufacture, both in respect to workmanship and to the taste displayed in its ornamentation. It has been manufactured by Messrs. McCabe and Co., of Cornhill; it is expressly to be used for astronomical reckonings; and in its construction and adjustment it is stated to be perfect so as to



GOLD CHRONOMETER FOR THE WALEE OF ALWUR.

fit it to stand the very severe tests stipulated for. The chronometer is contained in a double hunting case of gold, enriched with diamonds and other gems. The body of the case and groundwork for the adornment is of a very delicate turquoise-coloured enamel; the edges, bow, and pendant being tastefully set with rubies and emeralds, and the exterior rims on both sides set round with large diamonds.

The upper cover displays a regal chhatrar (a symbol in use by the Princes of India, to mark exalted rank), of crimson and white enamel, fringed and edged with diamonds, surmounting an escutcheon set round with an elaborate scroll-work of diamonds, showing, in Devanagari characters of pure gold, on an enamelled ground, the designations and titles of the owner, which may be literally translated—"The Most Glorious the Friend of Sita and Rama, the Illustrious Maha Rao Rajah Serwae Vijaya Singh, the Heroic; Government of Alwur, baras (anno) 1907."

The lower cover is ornamented with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, arranged into a very elegant design. Appended to the chronometer are a massive gold chain, seal-key, and seal, the whole enamelled and set with precious stones, to correspond in style with the watch; each separate link of the chain having its appropriate ornamentation. The seal contains a carefully-adjusted compass.

Altogether, this is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of British art, and reflects great credit not only on the well-known manufacturers of it, but on the taste and liberality of the high personage by whose order it has been made.

Alwur, or Alur, is a principality in Upper Hindostan, mostly situated in the north-western quarter of the Agra province, between the 27th and 28th degree of north latitude. The town of Alwar is the capital of the Macherri Rajah's dominions, and is strongly fortified. This Potentate reigns over a territory equal in extent to about 3000 square miles; but the districts comprising which are considerably intermingled with those belonging to the British Government and to contiguous native chiefs. A treaty of alliance was concluded in the year 1803, by Lord Lake, with this prince, who throughout the campaign of 1804 evinced great fidelity to the British cause; for which, in 1805, a considerable addition was made to his dominions, from territory mostly resumed from the Rajah of Bhurtpore; and these amicable relations with the British Government have since subsisted without interruption.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.

THIS handsome vase (beautifully executed in silver by Messrs. Morel) has just been presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Crompton by the Bar of the Northern Circuit practising at the Passage Court, Liverpool. Mr. Justice



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.

Crompton, prior to his elevation to the bench, was the judge of this eminent tribunal, held at Liverpool, for the trial of civil causes to any amount, and which bears the name of the "Passage Court," in consequence of its being established peculiarly for the speedy administration of justice in a port where parties concerned might be going on their passage to sea. The Court is now presided over by Mr. Edward James. Mr. Crompton, while Judge of the Court, performed his duties with great ability, and much public satisfaction. He was also very popular with the barristers practising before him; and from this circumstance, doubtless, originated the presentation of the above Testimonial.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHAPEL-OF-EASE, AT ETON.



HARVEST IN KILKENNY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

WRECK OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" RAMSGATE STEAMER

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that this ill-fated vessel was run down by the Antwerp steamer *Ravensbourne*, on the 1st of July last: a detailed account of the accident appeared in our journal of the 3d; and an illustration of the catastrophe in the paper of the 10th of that month.

After many disappointments, from chains breaking, &c., on the 5th of August a successful attempt to raise her was made by Mr. Bell, of Whitstable, assisted by Mr. Grier, the engineer, and an experienced body of divers, who then succeeded in lifting and bringing her in closer to the shore; by the 17th of that month, she was, by other liftings, &c., brought with her deck to the level of low water; and subsequently got high and dry on the mud, a little below Grays pier.

Some expectation was entertained, in the first instance, that the vessel might again be made seaworthy; but, on inspection, when fairly raised, she was found to be so twisted and shattered, that any attempts in that way were hopeless; and the saving of the engines and boiler was all that could be accomplished. The subjoined Engraving represents the work of taking out the engines on the mud-bank at Grays.

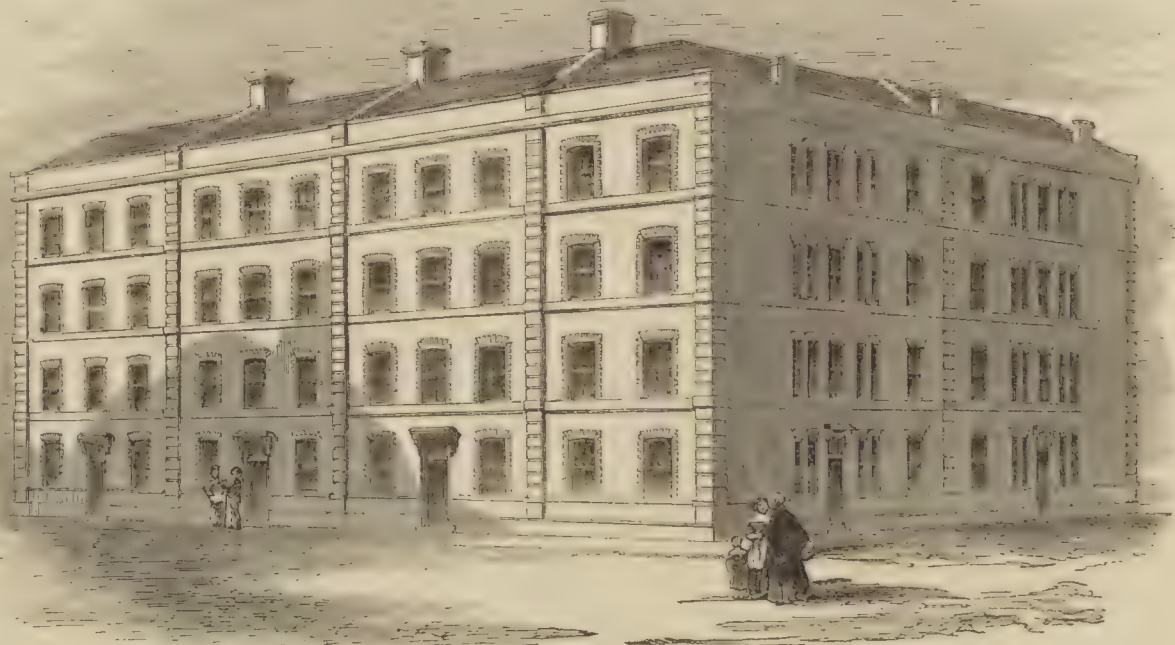
MODEL LODGING-HOUSES, IN ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

Among the many "Model Lodging-house" Societies that are now in operation throughout the metropolis, there is one recently instituted by Lord Ingestre, and which is about to commence its work, at the back of the Lion brewery, in Broad-street, Golden-square, where stood until lately a square block of squalid buildings—a perfect warren for thieves—and known vulgarly as "The Barracks."

The report of the institution which has set about this reformatory labour gives the following account of its history and objects:—

The formation of this society dates from the 21st of June last, when certain of the vice-presidents met at the house of Captain Gladstone (M.P. for Devon), in accordance with the wish of Lord Ingestre, the general impression being that the condition of the working classes, as regarded their dwellings, was growing worse from year to year; whereas the houses of our wealthier countrymen were generally provided with comforts which, in former times, were unknown. The members present, therefore, determined, as far as lay in them, to amend this acknowledged grievance; some of them had spent much time among their poorer brethren, and had carefully considered their condition.

The society gradually increased, new members were added, subscriptions obtained, and several plans were soon laid before the general committee. At length a plot of ground in the worst part of St. James's, Westminster, was obtained. It was covered with wretched and dilapidated dwellings, which formed a quadrangle. To this there was no entrance but through the houses themselves; yet within this quad-



MODEL LODGING-HOUSES, ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER; PROPOSED BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

range, at a distance from the houses of only six feet, was a cow-house, the upper and lower floors of which were crowded with cows and pigs. The buildings generally were of the worst description, the kitchens occupied as dwelling rooms, and inhabited, in some instances, by several families; thieves often lay hid there, when obliged to leave their accustomed resorts at the east end of London. An agreement for a



WRECK OF "THE DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAM-BOAT, AT GRAYS.—"TAKING OUT THE ENGINES."

On the 7th inst. in Wandsworth-court-lane, Ch. rsey, Surrey, Thomas Watts, aged 76 — On the 22d inst. at Peterboro', Mr W Puckle, aged 32.

THE LAST OF THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE PARK.

THE Crystal Palace has vanished as if by a touch from a fairy's wand. When we last illustrated the edifice it formed one of the most picturesque ruins in the world. Now the site appears a desolate waste. The last column and the last girder have been carried away in Mr. Young-husband's vans to the new edifice at Sydenham, and nothing is left save the gigantic blocks of coal and the columns of granite which stood before the western entrance. They are to be sold by public auction next Monday, and then the site of the Crystal Palace will be handed over to the Board of Woods and Works, to be by them re-turfed or sown with grass-seeds, as may seem best. A few days ago, one of the fountains exhibited at the Crystal Palace might be seen in careless but graceful proximity to the fine old elm-trees which stood under the central transept on the south side. (See Illustration.) Here and there, too, a fire, lighted by the workmen to melt the lead of the gas-pipes, rose picturesquely among the trees, with its curling wreaths of smoke.

But the fountain has disappeared. The last fire has been quenched. Gas-pipes and tubular drains have been taken up. The ground has been broken and dug up, and the site of the Crystal Palace, under the influence of the late heavy rains, presents the appearance of a vast area of heavy mud.

But while the site of the Great Exhibition building presents an unpoetical aspect, which must sorely afflict the ghost of that edifice—those great landmarks, the noble elms of the transept, and the lesser trees of the north-western aisle, still remain to mark the outline of the building. Nor are other natural features wanting. The row of young trees along the entire length of the north side, and the road and a similar range of trees on the south, mark with indelible accuracy, the longitudinal site. On the west, a line drawn northwards from the small gate leading to Kensington Gardens will give the western frontage; and the great eastern frontage facing Apsley House, which was reserved for humble equestrian visitors, will be indicated with sufficient accuracy, for a century to come by two or three large trees, which reared their lofty heads just opposite the entrance.

Thus, the pilgrim from other lands need never seek a monolith of the site of the Crystal Palace. He may enter the building in imagination at the south transept, under the foliage of that branching elm—(may its shadow never be less!)—and upon the very spot where so many thousand pulses quickened with the sensation of a new surprise. Aided by the beautiful sister trees in the north transept, and the natural features which we have pointed out, he will have no difficulty in saying, "Here stood the Crystal Fountain—here the portrait of the Queen and Prince Albert, upon china—here the wondrous Koh-i-noor, now re-cut—

THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE PARK.



FOUNTAIN IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

here the French organ—here the 'Amazon and the Tiger'—and here the 'Greek Slave!' On the western side he will step a few paces, and say, "Here stood the famous trophy of Spitalfields silks—here the woods of Canada and the Colonies—here the Colebrookdale Summer-house, with its Eagle-slayer—here the huge stone fountain, designed for a market-place—and here the Liverpool Model." He may imagine he still stands beneath the roof of the Crystal Palace, and may fill his ears with grand old organ harmonies of Bach and Handel, such as Best drew out of the great organ by Willis in the Western Gallery; or he may fancy he hears the pleasant hum of a well-ordered crowd, who see something to admire

space through the wood for the line of rails that is to run into the Palace, is now cleared of trees, and presents a picturesque woodland scene, the timber lying across the way in happy confusion, flanked by the living trees, now clad in the brilliant reds and yellows of advanced autumn.

Among the celebrated sculptures which Messrs. Digby, Wyatt, and Owen Jones have obtained, are casts from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, of the "Bacchus" of Michael Angelo; a shield, said to be by Benvenuto Cellini; part of the frieze from the Forum of Trajan; forty-nine pilasters from the tomb of "Louis XII." at St. Denis; a bas-relief representing "Cosmo de Medici driving away Vice, and leading back Virtue," and a bas-relief of the "Holy Family;" both by Michael Angelo.

at every step. May the grass grow freshly verdant over the site of the old Crystal Palace, for it has set the world thinking!—And many rivals abroad, and many scions and imitators at home, testify to its world-wide fame and amazing success. Pleasant memories are about thee, fair spot of English ground, and shall descend to far distant generations!

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

It has been erroneously stated that working models of antediluvian animals would be exhibited crawling upon the strata to which they belonged; the fact is that models of these gigantic creatures will be represented each standing on the stratum which was the surface of the earth in its era.

Among the applicants who have already applied for space in the New Palace, are all the important manufacturers of agricultural implements.

The following sculptures have been selected from the British Museum to be cast for the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace:—

The two Lions of Lord Prudhoe; a sitting figure of Pharaoh Amenophis III.; a sitting figure of the goddess Pasht bearing the name of Pharaoh Shishak, and a standing figure of the same divinity; the colossal head of a Ram, from one of the Sphinxes in the avenue from Luxor to Karnak; the statue of a priest; a mould of the head of the Colossus of Abusimbel, to be cast in cement for the colossal statue in the nave.

From the Egyptian paintings in the British Museum, there have been selected, to be copied, viz. a measured drawing of the "Statue of Sesostris, his wife, and mother, and child;" a "View of the Hall of Columns, at Karnak;" and a "View of the façade of the Rock Temple at Abusimbel."

Along the entire length of the new Palace on one side, the upright columns which support the galleries are now fixed.

The rails for the new Crystal Palace traffic along the line of the Brighton Railway, are now in a forward state. The railway traveller on this line may notice on his left, between the Sydenham and Anerly Stations, navvies hard at work preparing the ground. The



SITE OF THE TRANSEPT, NORTH-EAST.



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[GRATIS.]

GAINSBOROUGH AND HIS WORKS.

THE pictures by this artist, in public or well-known collections, are not very numerous. The National Gallery boasts of two, the "Market Cart" and the "Watering-place," which, however, have recently been consigned, with the rest of the British school, to Marlborough House, where, owing to the imperfect light, they cannot be properly seen. In the Dulwich Gallery is one of his most charming portrait subjects, a group of Mrs. Sheridan and her sister Mrs. Tickell. In the Grosvenor Gallery are three pictures by this artist—one, "The Blue Boy," noticed hereafter; the other two, a landscape, "The Cottage Door," and a "Coast Scene," respectively. Of "The Cottage Door" we give an Engraving. It is impossible to look upon this charming subject without participating in the hallowed sentiment of domestic peace and repose which breathes in every touch. The shady retirement of the spot, the warmth that seems to penetrate through the rich summer foliage, the rustic grace and earnest joy of the figures, all denote the calm and unspeakable delights of an English home.

Truly did Reynolds say, "whether Gainsborough excelled most in portraits, landscapes, or fancy pictures, were difficult to determine; or whether his portraits were more admirable for exact truth of resemblance, or his landscapes for a portrait-like fidelity to nature, such as we see in the works of Rubens, Ruysdael, and others of their schools."

Gainsborough was a thoroughly original, and peculiarly an English artist. Deriving his first inspiration, and taking his earlier subjects, from amid the groves and rustic scenes of his native Suffolk, he afterwards improved upon his first achievements by the force of his own genius. He borrowed nothing from foreign examples; and he owed little of the arcana of art to the revelations or example of others. The difference between him and all other landscape-painters who had preceded him was, therefore, very apparent and well defined. Whilst Wilson added the grace of Classicism to the inspiration of nature, and became the English Claude, Gainsborough, like Salvator Rosa, formed his style upon an exact, though feeling, embodiment of the scenery and incidents with which he happened to be surrounded. But how different those subjects we need hardly remark:—Salvator Rosa's being of the wild craggy passes in the Appenines, or the gloomy solitudes of the plains of Italy, with banditti for his heroes; Gainsborough's, of the smiling dells, the shady groves, the peaceful homesteads of merry England, with happy and industrious peasantry for their occupants. The same love for the beauties of well-conditioned nature which led to the selection of such subjects in the way of landscape, also disposed his hand for the kindred department of portraiture; and it is remarkable that the same healthy truthfulness characterises his works in both those styles.

This artist, of whom England may well be proud, was born in 1727, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, where his father was a clothier. He was sent, in due course, to school; where, however, on all possible occasions, he neglected the instructions of the village pedagogue, in favour of the more fascinating pursuits of art. Aware, probably, that he was doing wrong, he kept his sketching propensities a secret as long as he could; but at last the truth came out. One day he ventured to request a holiday, which was refused, and the young artist actually committed forgery, imposing his own penmanship for that of his father, in a formal request, couched in these words—"Give Tom a holiday." His parent looked upon the fraudulent document with trembling eyes, exclaiming, "The boy will come to be hanged." When, however, he was informed of the pursuits to which his son devoted the hours stolen from the grammar and spelling-book, and beheld some of his sketches, his brow cleared up, and he proclaimed, "The boy will be a genius."

His sketches, at this time, were undoubtedly very numerous; but, as he was very lavish in giving away his earlier productions to any one who admired or took a fancy to them, the number which is known to exist is comparatively small. In connexion with one of these juvenile works an amusing anecdote is told. On one occasion he was concealed among some bushes in his father's garden, making a sketch of an old fantastic tree, when he observed a man looking wistfully over the wall at some pears, which were hanging ripe and tempting. The slanting light of the sun happened to throw the eager face into a highly-picturesque mixture of light and shade, and Tom immediately

sketched his likeness, much to the poor man's consternation afterwards, and much to the amusement of his father, when he taxed the peasant with the intention of plundering his garden, and showed him how he looked. Gainsborough long afterwards made a finished painting of this Sudbury rustic—a work much admired amongst artists—under the name of Tom Peartree's portrait. He loved to show his powers in such hasty things; and, from the unobtruded freedom of mind and hand with which he produced them, they take rank with his happiest compositions.

From drawing he proceeded to attempt colouring; and, after painting several landscapes, which evinced great genius of handling, and a genuine appreciation of the proportions of colours, he removed to London, where he received a few lessons from Gravelot, and from Hayman, one of the companions of Hogarth. We do not apprehend, however, that either the length of time he received instruction in these quarters, or the amount of the information he obtained for them, was such as materially to qualify Gainsborough's claim as an original and self-taught



"THE COTTAGE DOOR," BY GAINSBOROUGH.

genius. Certain it is that he was only in his eighteenth year when he returned to his native place a confirmed painter, having already displayed those principles of colouring for which he was afterwards distinguished. After this time we have no reason to believe that he took instruction, or even borrowed a hint from any artist, living or dead. Indeed, throughout life he was so eccentric, and, it may be almost said, self-opinionated, that he seemed to delight in running against the rules set up by others; and he actually painted a celebrated picture known as the "Blue Boy," in consequence of a dispute between himself and other artists upon the principles of colouring; but more especially with a view practically to disprove, or, at least, to set at defiance, the opinion enounced by Sir Joshua Reynolds in one of his lectures, that the preponderance of blue in a picture was incompatible with harmony and good effect of colour. In this picture, which is a portrait of the son of Mr. Battall, and which is now in the Grosvenor Gallery, the artist has represented the figure standing in a satin dress of a cold blue colour, with a very rich and glowing background. There can be no question as to the masterly treatment of the one idea, and the successful manner in which an undeniable difficulty was overcome; but it may still be doubted whether, as far as relates to the general principle laid down by the first President of our Royal Academy, the effort established anything.

Soon after his return to Sudbury, he met with a young lady named Margaret Burr, having £200 a year in her own right. A mutual affection sprang up between them, which, in due course, was cemented at the altar. With his young wife he soon afterwards established himself at Bath, then standing next, in point of art-patronage, to the metropolis. There he remained, painting portraits and landscapes at good prices, and living in comparative affluence. In illustration of his easy *bon-homme* and generous nature, a pleasing anecdote is recorded. One of his acquaintances in Bath was Wiltshire, the public carrier, a kind and worthy man, who loved Gainsborough, and admired his works. In one of his landscapes the painter wished to introduce a horse, and, as the carrier had a very handsome one, he requested the loan of it for a day or two, and named his purpose; his generous neighbour bridled it and saddled it, and sent it as a present. The painter was not a man to be outdone in acts of generosity; he painted the waggon and horses of his friend, put his whole family and himself into it, and sent it well-framed to Wiltshire, with his kind respects. It is considered a very capital performance. From 1761, when Gainsborough began to exhibit his paintings at the Academy, till his removal from Bath in 1774, Wiltshire was annually employed to carry his pictures to and from London. He took great care of them, and constantly refused to accept money, saying, "No, no; I admire painting too much," and plunged his hands into his pockets to secure them against the temptation of the offered payment. Perceiving, however, that this was not acceptable to the proud artist—the honest carrier hit upon a scheme which pleased both. "When you think," said he, "that I have carried to the value of a little painting, I beg you will let me have one, sir; and I shall be more than paid." In this coin the painter paid Wiltshire; and overpaid him. His son is still in possession of several of these pictures, and appreciates their value.

In 1774, he left Bath, and settled in London, at Schomburg House, in Pall-Mall: where his reputation and his business rapidly increased. It should be stated that, besides his proficiency in the art of painting, he was passionately fond of music, and was a tolerable performer upon more than one instrument. These accomplishments, set off by a handsome person, and naturally agreeable manners, made him a general favourite. He was thus enjoying the hey-day of fame and prosperity, when a swelling took place in his throat, which, baffling all medical skill, carried him off on the 2nd August, 1788. His remains, by his own direction, were buried near those of his friend Kirby, in Kew Churchyard, where a simple grave-stone was placed to his memory.

THE ENAMELS EXHIBITED IN THE GALLERIES OF THE LOUVRE. BY M. LE COMTE DELABORDE.*

MEMBER OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE, KEEPER OF THE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE COLLECTIONS IN THE LOUVRE.

DURING many years the Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, as well as the paintings of the great masters of the 16th and 17th centuries, seemed to be the only artistic remains worthy of preservation in the galleries of Kings and Princes, and in national museums. After the 16th century mediæval monuments fell into such general disrepute as often to be considered the productions of a barbarous and ignorant age, owing, no doubt, to an absurd supposition that prevailed among artists that no instruction was to be derived from the immense glyptic stock bequeathed by Suger, Jeanne d'Evreux, Marie de Medicis, Donatello, Jean de Pise, Alpaïs, Lucca della Robbia, Francis I., Henry II., and Henry III.

The works of the Italian *renaissance* met with the same ill-deserved fate. Despite the popularity they had enjoyed in the 16th century, they were abandoned at the time of Louis XIV., to give place to more "grandiose" conceptions.

The consequence was, that under the reign of Louis XIV. the French artists neglected the development of the inspirations of their own countrymen, to become the mere copyists of a foreign school; so that, at the end of the last century, the re-action in favour of the Greco-Roman forms had thoroughly supplanted the industrial arts of all the preceding national ages.

The Greco-Roman style, so much in fashion during the period of the French Empire, had a bad influence upon the productions of industrial art in every department. The most cursory glance at the costume, furniture, and monuments of the Napoleonic period will convince us that the imitators of the Grecian school of that time were remarkable for nothing so much as their poverty of invention. In fact, no style could be so inappropriate for both the national architecture and decoration of articles in general use. The genius of the French mind, full of creative power, accommodates itself with difficulty to the imitation of others.

Fortunately for art, at the time when the Greco-French school was predominant, and professed the deepest contempt for all productions which had not their origin in classical traditions, a few artists, superior to the prejudices of their age—Alexander le Noir, who, at the time of the revolutionary storm in 1793, had rescued from the attacks of Vandalism so many precious monuments of the national sculpture, of bygone ages; Vivant-Denon, keeper of the Imperial Museum; Villemin, who, in 1806, had published his splendid work entitled "Monumens Français Inédits;" Révoil, the clever pupil of David; Dusommerard and Sauvageot—felt the necessity of restoring to its natural channel the misdirected inspiration of the age. They believed that the style of the mediæval monuments, as well as those of the *renaissance*, possessed both power and vitality; and they commenced at once, in good earnest, the revival of the abandoned productions of ancient times.

It was, however, not till several years after the Bourbon restoration had taken place, that the reaction against the ridiculous Imperial school produced any important change. Louis XVIII., of classical memory, paid very little attention, and gave very little encouragement, to the new school. Every effort was made by private individuals, who silently and steadily followed their masters in their retrospective investigations.

In fact, who could anticipate, in 1825, that the renovation of some old-fashioned cabinets were, after a lapse of twenty-five years only, to lead the French industrial art towards complete and incontestable triumph in the Great Palace of the Works of All Nations.

Meanwhile, abroad, the foreign Sovereigns followed the progress indicated by some modest French archaeologists. In Dresden the Grüne Gewölbe, and the Historical Museum; in Munich, the Treasure Room, the rich chapel, and the Vereinigten Sammlungen; in Vienna, the Belvedere Palace, the Imperial Treasury, and the Medallion Room; in Berlin, the Königl. Kunst-Kammer; in Florence, the Cabinet des Gemmes, were filled with works of art of the mediæval age and *renaissance*.

Charles X. showed a more enlightened interest than his predecessor, Louis XVIII., in this movement of the age towards the study of the remains of French art and inspiration. He purchased and placed in the Louvre the glyptic collections of MM. Durand and Révoil, and added all the works in the possession of the "Liste Civile," at that time dispersed over France, in the different Royal residences. All these beautiful works of art were, however, placed again without either scientific or chronological arrangement, in the galleries of the Louvre. Jewels, goldsmiths' works, precious stones, enamels, were exposed to view with Chinese "laques" and Italian "mezza-majolica" in the ante-room of the hall of the Sept Cheminées. Ivory, wood-carvings, and furniture, were placed in two rooms at about half a mile distant from one another. One, in the court, was situated between the rooms which now contain the Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities. The second, looking on the river, interrupted the series of pictures of the modern French school. How much of their utility and interest these monuments of the middle ages and *renaissance* lost by such a separation is evident, for sacred instruments, arms, jewels, and domestic utensils are not to be viewed only as examples of the genius of ancient artists, or as models for the imitation of pupils; they are a faithful reflex of the domestic life of our ancestors; their study is indispensable to the historian who is desirous of penetrating the inner life of past ages. To unite the objects of one branch of art in one place, is the only way to enable us to study its rise, progress, and decay. To separate them is to disorganise the very *materia prima* of history, and to sacrifice the true interests of historical research—an absurdity too often permitted in England.

Under the reign of Louis Philippe, Goldsmiths' works, incrustated enamels, wood and ivory sculptures, enamel painting of the Limoges school, Palissy and Italian earthenwares, and stained glass, were again and again left to decay in dust and obscurity. The Museum of Versailles, with which, at his own expense, he endowed the French nation, occupied all the attention and absorbed all the resources of the King—a munificent donation, however, sufficient to perpetuate the artistic fame of a King, and gain for him the gratitude of the world of art.

In the revolution of 1848, the collections of the Louvre, which before made part of the usufructuary dotation of the crown, fell into the hands of the state, and particular grants were made to the museum by the successive Assemblies. Two millions were applied to the restoration of the two great rooms known as the "Grand Salon" and the "Salle des Sept Cheminées," where, fortunately, may be seen at the present moment the most complete collection of the different species of enamels in existence, in an unbroken series, displaying all the transformations of this art, from the Mosaic enamels of the Byzantines to the miniatures on gold of Petitot and his imitators; enamels of the painters of the Limoges school, and incrustated enamels; mezza-majolica earthenwares; vases of hard and metallic substance, engraved and enamelled by the greatest goldsmiths in the 16th century.

These last works are, unfortunately, not the most numerous in the Louvre. The value of the material has caused the loss of many treasures of precious metals—few have escaped, through so many ages, necessity, avarice, and fashion. This has been, doubtless, a great misfortune for the art; for it may be remembered that, in the middle ages, goldsmiths were considered as the workmen *par excellence*, and men of universal knowledge. Down to the middle of the 16th century the greatest artists had been goldsmiths: Jean de Pise, the great Donatello, Filippo Brunelleschi, the bold builder of the Florence Cathedral; Lucca della Robbia, the inventor of the sculpture on earthen enamel; Ghiberti, the author of the marvellous gates of the baptismal fonts of St. John; Palladio, Andrea Verocchio, Dominico Ghirlandajo, and Francesco Francia, who all afterwards became painters, were at first pupils of goldsmiths, and themselves actually practised both the craft and trade. We have not sufficient space to enter into a description of the peculiar beauties contained in each of the pieces in the collection of the Louvre. An entire volume would not do this, nor even describe the "joyaux d'or" alone, and "autres choses précieuses trouvées au cabinet du Roi à Fontainebleau," the helm and shield of Charles IX., the Royal ring of St. Louis, the "St. Esprit" of Henri III.; without mentioning the glyptic treasures of agate, chalcedony, sardonyx, jasper, crystal, and lapis-lazuli, from the chapel de l'Ordre du St. Esprit and St. Denis Abbaye.

This collection has fortunately been entrusted to the care of the Comte Delaborde. It could not fall into better hands. The varied knowledge possessed by the learned keeper in all parts of the art, renders him competent for any of the departments of his keepership. The profound studies which he has followed for many years with reference to the state of the arts of the middle ages and *renaissance*, the important works which he has published on this subject, have pointed him out as the most appropriate conservator of the monuments of the two periods; and also for the publication of the "Notices" which each of the conservators is bound to compose of the objects entrusted to his charge.

The "Catalogues" formerly provided were little more than a mere list of the objects exposed to view; but of late the public has become more desirous of information; a taste for art is more generally felt than formerly; not only amateurs, but numerous connoisseurs, have sprung up in each branch of knowledge; and the people—the million, whose yearly-increasing crowds through the galleries of the Louvre in Paris, and of the British Museum in London—are not now stimulated by a mere idle curiosity, by a mere desire to gaze: they examine, and wish to understand. The "Notice" of M. Delaborde is calculated for the well-informed visitor, as well as for those to whom the art of enamelling has been hitherto entirely unknown.

In an introduction full of interest, M. Delaborde explains the chemical constitution of enamel, the castings and oxides of which different enamels are composed, and the different metals to which they have been applied. After giving a list of the names of the different kinds of enamels on copper, silver, and gold, he divides them into two great classes—the enamels of painters and the enamels of goldsmiths; the different processes employed in the manufacture serving to mark the separation between the two sub-classes into which these two great genera are divided. 1. The *cloisonnés* enamels, which adorn with fine *cabochons* stones the borders of bas-reliefs, and which are ordinarily executed in gold, in squares of small dimensions. 2. Enamels of Limoges, *en taille d'épargne*, or enamels of *basse taille*, so called by Cellini, in his "Traité d'Orfèvrerie." M. Delaborde names them transparent enamels in relief—an appellation which has the advantage of explaining in four words the process of their manufacture. He afterwards (before entering into a description of the monuments contained in the Louvre) examines into the origin and process of formation of each enamel. As he proceeds, he discusses all matters upon which questions have been raised by the art of enamels, especially the following, whether the ancients were acquainted with the method of employing enamel on metallic recipients.

When dealing with the enamels made by the painters of the Limoges school, M. Delaborde accompanies each description with a short account of the life and works of the artist. He points out the different styles of painting, the processes they have made use of, their signatures and monograms, and, indeed, everything which may assist in the discovery of the authorship of anonymous works.

The researches of M. Delaborde have been most unbounded and laborious. There are in his catalogue more than 400 enamels from works of the Limoges school. The Penicauds, Leonard Limousin, Pierre Raymond, Pierre and Jean Courtois, Jean de Court, Jean Court called Vigier, Pape, and Martin Didier hold the first rank.

Jean Penicaud, the third of the name, is, according to M. Delaborde, the painter *par excellence* of the Limoges school: "He could have gained in Italy alone," says the learned conservator, "that refinement of taste, that loftiness of style, that grandeur of effect which characterise all his works. Parmegiano, among all the Italian masters, seems to have had the greatest influence upon his style." "La Vierge et l'enfant Jesus," No. 174, by Jean Penicaud, is an admirable picture, and, considered as an artistic work, the most delicious enamel of the Louvre Museum.

The "Notice" of the enamels in the Louvre, which forms a volume of 348 pages, is only the first part (history and description) of M. Delaborde's task. The second part is a glossarium, wherein all written documents and proofs leading to a complete history of enamels are collected.

Literature and Art.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM. Bogue.

THE results of the liberation of photography from the restrictions of the patent laws are already becoming evident, and the publication before us may be regarded as the first fruits of its freedom in this country. The historical notice, which we published in former Supplements, has made our readers acquainted with the progressive development of the phenomena connected with the chemistry of the sunbeam. Although many processes of considerable beauty, and of much interest, have been invented by Herschel and other experimentalists, the calotype process of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot has proved the most generally useful; and, variously modified, it has become of almost universal application.

All the processes on paper originated in this country, and from the facility which this material offered to travellers and others, it has nearly superseded the use of the metal plates of the Daguerotype. On the Continent, where, from the first, the art of photography has been untrammelled, the progress towards perfection has been more rapid than among ourselves. The productions of Le Gray, Blanquart, Everard, Martin, and Niepce de Saint Victor, in France, and of Count Flacheron and others, in Italy, have been superior to the ordinary run of calotypes produced in England. In Paris, for some time, a photographic publication has existed, and so spiritedly has it been carried forward that travellers in Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, and other distant and storied lands, have aided by their contributions. Hence, at a comparatively small cost, there are now sold in Paris most faithful representations of the temples of Thebes and the tombs of Carnac, of the relics of the Assyrian monarchy and the resting-places of Nubian kings. The beautiful fragments of that Athenian refinement which has not yet lost its all-powerful influences upon the world, and the stern grandeur of old Rome, are copied by the sun's unerring pencil, and placed, for a few francs, in the portfolio of the untravelled Parisian.

Mr. Fox Talbot, it is true, some years since commenced his "Pencil of Nature," and published some calotypes; but, these being most unhappily selected, and by no means remarkable for their excellence, the publication failed as a speculation, and was soon discontinued. Under the heavy incumbrance of license-fees, no English publisher has since been bold enough to make another experiment; and while photographic views of historical interest have been sold over every part of the Continent, their sale has been prevented in the island which gave birth to the beautiful art of photography.

For all the purposes of the traveller, and for those of the publisher, photography may now be regarded, however, as free from restrictions. The reservation in favour of calotype portraits scarcely affects either one or the other. We cannot but regret that the arrangements made by the patentee with his agents compelled him to make this reservation, and we would venture to suggest to those interested, the formation, by subscription, of a fund to compensate those licensees, and to entirely liberate the art.

The four calotypes now published have been executed by Mr. Roger Fenton, and they certainly mark the commencement of a new era in photography. The views are such as an artist would have selected, and they form, indeed, studies from which an artist might, with advantage, copy. Beautiful, however, as these calotypes are, they are far from perfect, and as we deem it important that we should at once direct attention to their defects, and thus lead, as we hope, to the desired improvement, we venture, in the best spirit of criticism, a few remarks. The author of these pictures has adopted, probably, the best form of manipulation, and he has certainly produced photographs which few can rival. But Mr. Fenton and all other photographers have yet much to learn before they can produce pictures which shall be reflexes of nature in the beautiful gradations of light and shadow. If we take up either of the four photographs in this Album, we cannot but observe that the high lights and the shadows are more decidedly contrasted than in nature, and want the harmonious blending of the middle tones, which are the great charm of the picture. In the "Village Stocks," the five posts; in the "Old Well walk," the front of the mansion; and in "Tewkesbury Abbey," the windows of what we understand to be a conservatory are offensively white, in contrast with the trees, which are in deep indistinct shadow. The details of the "Old Barn" itself are beautiful, but the rick of corn and trees on the left of the picture are in unnatural gloom.

To overcome these defects it is important to attend most strictly to a few physical facts:—

1. The reflected radiations from differently-coloured surfaces are not equally *chemically active*, under any circumstances of illumination.
2. The energy of chemical action is not directly proportional to the amount of illumination, as measured by the eye.
3. This disagreement of the illuminating and chemical radiation, being different for different chemical combinations, their exact relations for each particular sensitive surface should be ascertained.

Now, as the surfaces of the white posts in the first-named photograph, when strongly lighted by the sunshine, radiated at least seven-eighths more chemical rays than did the dark-brown stems of the trees which were in shadow, a better picture of these would be produced in one minute than there would be of the trees in eight; and as the effect before us was produced by an equal exposure of the calotype paper to every part, the trees are indistinct, and the posts lines of intense white light. The same result is unpleasantly evident in the strong contrasts between the white spots, which we believe to be daisies, and the greensward, in Tewkesbury Abbey.

The most effective general mode of obviating these defects will be to work under a clear sky, when the sun is shining; but when it is illuminating the sombre parts of the picture, leaving all such as are light in colour under the influence of diffused light only.

The best results will be obtained by operating with a lens reduced to the smallest possible size; thus avoiding all extraneous light, and with a paper sufficiently sensitive to be acted on by the weakest radiations. When the sun is shining on a building, we see, howsoever deep the shadows may be, the details of all the parts in shadow; but in copying such a building, under such circumstances, we get a very disproportionate effect. In diffused daylight, although a longer time would be required to obtain a good result, the result, when obtained, would be far more harmonious and pleasing.

As no letter-press description accompanies these photographs, we may possibly aid many of our readers by explaining the process by which they have been obtained. Mr. Fenton has been celebrated for the success with which he has followed the process of M. Gustave Le Gray upon waxed paper; and we presume, therefore, these pictures have been thus executed. Attention to the following directions will enable any one to produce good pictures.

Paper selected of good quality is placed upon a hot plate and thoroughly impregnated with white wax, all the superfluous wax being removed by means of blotting paper. Some rice water is prepared by infusing 250 grammes of rice in three litres of distilled water, until the glutinous portion, and that only, of the rice is dissolved. In this is to be dissolved, of

Sugar of Milk	..	..	40 grammes	0 centigrammes
Iodide of Potassium	..	..	15 "	0 "
Cyanide of ditto	..	..	0 "	80 "
Fluoride of ditto	..	..	0 "	40 "

Into this, when filtered, the waxed papers are placed, one by one, and allowed to soak for half an hour or an hour: they are then removed and carefully dried.

These sheets are rendered sensitive when required by the following:—

Distilled Water	..	..	160 grammes
Nitrate of Silver	..	..	10 "
Acetic Acid	..	..	12 "

In this solution the papers are immersed for a short time, care being taken to remove all air-bubbles from the surface of the waxed paper. These papers being carefully dried in the dark, may be kept for a day or two for use.

After exposure in the camera obscura for the required time, which can only be discovered by experience, but which varies from 1 minute to 30 minutes, with the character of the light and of the object, the image is developed by placing the picture in a bath of—

Distilled Water	..	..	1 litre
Gallic Acid	..	..	4 grammes

* To enable all our readers to convert these weights and measures into English ones we may state that the French litre is 1.763 pint, or about $\frac{1}{16}$ pint Imperial measure; the gramme is $\frac{1}{154}$ grains English nearly; and the centigramme is $\frac{1}{1543}$ grain English.

After being fully developed, the photograph is fixed by soaking for some time in—

Filtered Water	800 grammes
Hypo-sulphite of Soda	100 ..

Then, being well washed and dried, it forms a well-defined negative picture, from which any number of positive impressions can be obtained. We would suggest to the publisher the importance of selecting, for the future numbers of his "Album," views which have an interest beyond their mere pictorial beauty. Our cathedrals, abbeys, and castles furnish charming subjects for the photographic artist, and these every lover of English history would desire to possess in that truthfulness which photography ensures.

MEMOIRS OF THE BARONESS D'OVERKIRCH, COUNTESS DE MONTRISON. Written by herself, and edited by her Grandson, the Count de Montrison. 3 vols. Colburn and Co., London. 1852.

Whoever has contemplated what is termed the "willow pattern," in a service of delf or porcelain, with the view of ascertaining the secret of its former popularity, will acknowledge that he could see nothing which ought to have attracted, but that he found a thousand things which should have repelled and shocked, the taste of the public; nothing original in the design nor clear in the execution: a homely subject meanly treated, a common-place scene miserably depicted, men like the men in a child's Noah's Ark, a bridge like the blade of a knife aslant, a perspective monstrously and incredibly erroneous, and not even one meretricious beauty of colour or of figure, to compensate for the most prodigious combination of artistic defects ever collected in so small a compass. Yet the "willow pattern" was one of the greatest successes in the annals of baked earth. Neither Napoleon nor General Tom Thumb, neither Jenny Lind nor Kossuth, neither "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nor the satire of Cervantes; neither hoops to the dresses of ladies nor party-patches on their cheeks, in the days of Queen Anne; nor any other *castrum* among mankind, ever reached a predominance in their respective regions that could make this species of stained crockery ashamed of its own universal and enduring portion of favour. The secret, perhaps, was, that the absurd pattern in question was at first stamped on nothing but true china, and came straight from those ingenious barbarians who supplied us with that admired commodity. Now, what the inestimable material accomplished, in this case, for the worthless design traced over its surface, a great, a momentous, or a memorable subject has done in literature for many feeble and foolish lucubrations. The time just before the French Revolution is one of the most instructive in the annals of mankind. As cause precedes effect, people still love to search, in that boding epoch, for the lights by which to read and to understand the catastrophes to which the world, and, above all, France, are then tending; and few there are among those who have beheld the fifth act of the prodigious drama, that would not wish to peruse the fourth, at which it was not their lot to be present. Every eye rests with a vague, indefinable fascination on—

The torrent's smoothness, ere it dash below.

Indeed, not only causes which interest the mind of the thinker, but signs which excite the imagination of the more careless and desultory observer, must all be sought in the smiling and tranquil and deceitful period that foreruns and introduces some eventful epoch. This explains the immense and durable attraction by which (often unconsciously) the people of our own day have been swayed, when offered any opportunity, by the traditional conversation of the aged, or by books written at the time and in the presence of the very society which was the parent, as it were, of the French Revolution, to investigate its characteristics, and ponder over its pregnant occurrences.

The "Memoirs of the Baroness d'Oberkirch" were written at this epoch; and really when we have said so much, we know not what to add, in conscience, in their favour. Of course, nothing that was produced in such a period, can be wholly void of significant matter to the thinking reader. But, except that in the style, as well as in the incidents of this book, the spirit of that demented and infatuated eve of a fearful and mighty day is most faithfully exhibited, we are at a loss what other commendation we can honestly bestow. Those who read the work will do well; those who read it not may perchance do better. It is full of the decrepitude of the latter part of the 18th century. But we will give, for the satisfaction of our readers, a full description of the gist, contents, and character of the production. In the first place, the work was written in French; but not, as we conjecture (for the original we have not seen), in the French of Madame de Sevigné. In the next place it is translated into rather indifferent English, from the rather indifferent French of the lady who wrote it. But then she was both a Baroness and a Countess of Alsace. This is no irrelevant circumstance. It would be unpardonable not to mention the fact. The lady herself, independently of many indirect intimations of her views scattered throughout the three volumes (for, resolute reader, there are three!), tells us expressly, in the very first chapter of the first volume (page 17), that of Providence she asks, "in her son-in-law, only high birth: there is a remedy for every defect but the want of that."

This work—written in such French as must have been better than the English, and translated into English which could not be worse—contains a letter or two of Goethe, and of Lavater, and of Wieland; a few particulars about the celebrated impostor Cagliostro (which are really exciting); a very interesting ghost story of the Emperor Paul, of Russia, told when he was Grand Duke, and on a visit at Paris; some verses of incomparable merit, accompanied by criticisms less meritorious still; some three or four very affectionate epistles to the authoress from Dorothea, Duchess of Wurtemberg, Consort of the Emperor Paul, and named Mary in the Greek Church; some prodigiously dull details of a genealogical nature concerning half-a-dozen second-rate families (we beg pardon—"Houses"), the authoress's among the number; one or two readable anecdotes, and an infinity of absurd reflections not very pointedly expressed. Such is this book. The bulk of the narrative consists of the most frivolous particulars, which, if recounted in conversation, would make an intelligent person feel sleepy; and yet here they are written, here they are published, and published fifty years and upwards after the composition had been completed! We must do the authoress, who seems to have been a rather amiable sort of lady, who drew around her many friends, and had the merit (for it is a merit, not merely a happiness) to retain their unity and confidence to the last—we must do her the justice to say that she had, apparently, not decided that her lucubrations should see the light. Setting out with a candid disclaimer of any pretensions to the character of a *bel esprit*, she tells us that "she writes that she may pass over in her mind the principal events of her life. My recollections are dear to me," says she, "because I alone have a right to them. To divulge them would be to diminish the happiness they afford me."

We confess, however, that we cannot reconcile either this avowment, or her intimation that her daughter was destined to be the only reader of her work, with a passage which occurs somewhat later, and which runs thus:—"I may have lingered a little too long over these accounts of my family, but I do not regret it. In the first place"—(here we may remark, in passing, that our authoress forgets to give us any "second place" whatever)—"in the first place I wished it to be distinctly known from what race I have sprung—I feel it to be a conscientious obligation." She wishes it to be known from what race she sprang. But known to whom? She was not going to publish. Her daughter, the only intended reader, surely knew already "from what race she sprang!" Did the writer's own mother compose a book to teach the daughter which family among men was hers? As to the "conscientious obligation," it is startling as it stands. Why not have given a reason for this overpowering sense of a solemn duty?

Of the general character of this book's matter we have said enough. In fact, it consists of such revelations as that, in a year named, the authoress went to town, and came back, and went again, and returned; that Marie Antoinette, during a carnival, was dressed in a dress of some sort, which is described; that some Duchess said something to some Countess; that Louis XV. set his face against some fashionable costume; and how sorry the ladies were at the King's perversity, the fashion was so pretty, &c.

The style is on a par with the matter—that is, it is below criticism. We beg the student of good writing, as an art in itself, to give his attention, for example, to the following sentence:—

Apologising for this digression, to which I would put an end were I not obliged, before entering on the history of my life, to relate the origin of my intimacy with the illustrious family of Montbellard and Wurtemberg: living in the same neighbourhood was the primary cause.

This is copied *verbatim* and the reader will perceive that, as the case stands, the first number of the period will never be finished while this world lasts. We really regret to have to give such an account of any well-meant production; but, in the interests of literature, we could neither speak differently, nor say less.

PICTURES FROM ST. PETERSBURG. By EDWARD JERMANN. Translated from the original German by FREDERICK HARDMAN. London: Longman and Co., 1852.

So early as the eleventh century, in the square of Taurus, in Constantinople, there stood a brazen statue, which had originally graced the streets of Antioch; and on the pedestal of this statue was inscribed a solemn prophecy that the day would yet come when the Czar of the Russians should reign in the capital of the first of the Eastern Casars. The Russian monarchs themselves have, from time immemorial, been impressed with the same anticipation; nor is it confined to the Court; it has taken fast hold of the imagination and of the faith of the people. So deep is this conviction, that it has contributed, so far as Turkey is concerned, to give a character of patience to the policy of the Russian Government. It is not worth while to risk any premature embroilment for the sake of an acquisition regarded as so inevitably certain. Men can afford to wait for an event which they believe to be foredoomed. Had Peter the Great built his capital amid the blooming vineyards of the Crimea, the present splendid jewel of the Gulf of Finland would never have blazed in its frozen setting. But now the Russians consider that two capitals are provided at opposite extremities of a huge empire, destined to perpetual increase, and reserved for progressive conquest. Add to this arrogant and perilous superstition on the one hand, two opinions expressed on the other with singular energy, by a great and far-seeing mind, the late Emperor Napoleon. The first is to this effect—that, if a general war arose in Europe, and if England and Russia be ranged on opposite sides, it will happen that, at the first cannon shot, India will be lost to the former, and, possibly, gained by the latter; and that, before the quarrel closes, Turkey will be dismembered. The second of the two opinions was embodied in the now celebrated apophthegm—"In fifty years, Europe will be either Republican or Cossack!" Seventeen years, more or less, are still required to test the value of the prediction, and to show us whether Napoleon was deceived, or whether he had read aright the state of Europe, its promises and its perils.

We have adverted to circumstances and incidents which might appear extraneous, in order to engage the interest of the reader in a subject calculated to repay attention. The empire of Russia is not, as that of China, segregated in its policy from the general destinies of mankind; and we ourselves belong to that portion of the world which will be ever affected by the movements, and concerned in the fortunes of this "silent giant" of the East.

The book, which has occasioned, rather than suggested, these discursive reflections, has no pretensions to the character of a political monitor, or even of a historical record. It is merely what it professes to be—a series of light and easy "pictures from St. Petersburg." The spirit of the work is rather that of partiality than of hostility towards the Russian system, and especially towards the living embodiment of that system, the Emperor Nicolas, who, indeed, is himself Russia. And here, in the cause of logic, and for the sake of putting a subject in a plain and just light, we must observe that everything is not said when it is said that the happiest political condition is that of a people enjoying and using the highest degree of liberty. It remains to add that it is not every nation which could use liberty; and that there are races who would be likely to employ it as a drunkard employs wine, or a maniac a knife. It is indeed undeniable that it is far better for a people to be capable of regulating their own affairs in common and municipal action, than to be unfit for self-government; but if they be unfit to govern themselves, then it can conduce to no happy results that they should prematurely seize the power. Every external blessing, or in other words, every gift, whether of nature or of civilisation, requires in its possessor certain qualities, the absence of which will turn the blessing into a curse. A good dinner is certainly preferable in itself to a crust eaten standing. Yet the glutton to whom the crust would have done no serious injury, may owe his death to the generous board. It is no cant to say that we seriously question how far the Russians are qualified to understand the uses of freedom. Suppose, to-morrow, there were introduced into Russia a universal franchise, and suppose the whole population were to put it in exercise, we feel convinced that despotism, "pure and simple," would emerge from the voting-urns, and would command a huge and crushing majority, against any other system whatever. The "Sheepskins" would, with unconscious and piously-meant profanity, record their suffrages to a man in favour of "God and the Emperor." Suppose, on the other hand, a very limited franchise were established, including the somewhat decayed power and inclinations of the upper classes, the result would be the immediate subversion of the throne, the proscription of the Imperial family, and perhaps the violent death of its head; and then the establishment of the worst form of oppressive oligarchy, which, whether it stood its ground or was shaken by the bloody adventures of monarchic usurpers, would grind the face of the masses. But some one, perhaps, will be disposed to object to this view as incomplete, and to urge that we have supposed only the two extremes of electoral right, the widest and the narrowest; and that it is necessary to include another hypothesis, the investiture of the middle classes with the franchise, excluding the lower population from its exercise. But there are no middle classes in Russia. Above serfdom, which the present Emperor (to his honour be it said—for why should we not speak of him as he is?) has, by example on the crown lands, and by several general ukases, made immense progress in suppressing, above serfdom, or above the condition of the classes where a remnant of serfdom is still in operation, there is but one vast and martial hierarchy of factitious rank, rising through some nine or twelve grades of nobility, but including no large independent body whatever, which might correspond with or adumbrate the "middle classes" of England, or the *bourgeoisie* of France. Russia means an immense horde of peasantry clad in sheep-skins, an army of prodigious amount and formidable efficiency, and a military ruler in "jack-boots." If we pass the great gap where a middle class is not, and ascend the social scale, we must not be deceived by names. Almost every well-dressed Russian is indeed a "prince;" but not one in a hundred of these princes possesses a principality, and numbers of them swarm at St. Petersburg who would be glad to command the pecuniary means enjoyed by the commonest commercial clerks in the city of London. The really great Princes, like Sheremeteff, Orloff, and others, are great by their opulence merely. They have not a vestige of political power remaining; and if they acquired it, and could use it freely, the form indeed of Russian despotism would be changed, but its rigours might not be mitigated. At present they may dream, in the depth of their truly gorgeous palaces, of the good old times when their great grandsires wielded a mighty and almost predominant authority; and if they could not quite subvert the throne, yet shock it, and made men say that the natural death of those who sat thereon was assassination.

But we might be beguiled into criticisms which would too much divert our attention from a charming book on Russian manners, to the more serious conditions or characteristics of Russian society. Edward Jermann's work, of which Mr. Frederick Hardman has given the English public a most agreeable translation, is well and favourably known in Germany. The reader who begins, will finish these delightful sketches. Unquestionably, the views taken by the author of Russia will shock the preconceived notions and "foregone conclusions" of hundreds of Englishmen. In one chapter, that headed "The Emperor Nicholas," he labours to prove, and certainly he brings to the attempt a mass of startling evidence, that the Russian Monarch is not only one of the greatest reformers of this or any other age, but that the beneficial changes which he has prosecuted during his whole reign amount to a vast peaceful revolution. That is Herr Edward Jermann's word. But if the book were not instructive, as it surely is, yet it is so graphic that it will well reward the perusal.

Judging of the author from his present production, we should think him a good-humoured, upright, and intelligent man—humorous, lively, easily pleased, shrewd, and observant. And these are the qualities for a gossiping traveller, who tells his wonders by our own fire-side.

GOLD-MINING AND ASSAYING. A SCIENTIFIC GUIDE FOR AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS. By JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, F.C.S. Griffin and Co. In this manual, the author aims at removing the speculative character of gold-seeking, by rendering the Australian emigrant better acquainted with the various processes of mining and metallurgy; the author predicting that the larger proportion of the natural wealth will ultimately fall to the share of the intelligent and the industrious. The study of this book upon the voyage will, we dare say, give the reader the start of the less-informed adventurer, upon their reaching the Gold-fields. Here we have the subject systematically arranged, commencing with sources or localities of gold, its mineralogical and chemical characters, examination of deposits, assaying and processes, mechanical preparation of gold ores, washing and amalgamation, apparatus and re-agents required by the gold assayer, and Government regulations respecting gold mining. The book is plain and practical throughout, aided by several useful illustrations.

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS MADE ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN CASTRUM AT LYMNE, IN KENT, IN 1850. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

About two years since, when Mr. Roach Smith's very interesting archaeological quarto, illustrative of the antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, was in the hands of the printer, a valuable addition to its treasures was made by the discovery and investigation of the remains of a Roman castrum at Lympne, about a quarter of a mile south of the village of that name. The modern name of the remains is Stutfall Castle: they are placed on a long rugged declivity, sloping from the main land to the Romney marshes, a tract of some 56,000 acres, intersected with dykes and a labyrinth of roads, and in high cultivation, chiefly as pasture-land, sustaining 300,000 sheep and numerous herds of cattle, and protected by the strong Dymchurch wall from the encroachments of the ocean. Here was the Portus Lemanis, one of the great harbours of Roman Britain, through which, for some centuries, poured a stream of communication with Gaul, and which shared with Rutupia the honour of sheltering the Roman fleet. The port is no more; but from the elevation of Lympne, the eye can still trace its sea margin in the arid sandy soil. The point is an important one; for, when invasion by Napoleon was apprehended, the surveyors considered the site of the entrance of the Portus Lemanis the most advantageous for the enemy's landing. Opposite, and to the south-west of Lympne, at the time when the Portus Lemanis existed, the land is thought to have stretched at least a mile beyond the present sea-boundary; and this tract, now submerged, as well as the whole of the Romney marshes, are believed to have been cultivated and peopled by the Romans. Upon this cliff were seen the disconnected walls of the castrum, but affording a very unsatisfactory notion of its form; between the fragments there being many open spaces without a vestige of masonry. To trace their connexion, Mr. Roach Smith, with his friend, Mr. J. Elliott, jun., of Dymchurch, proposed to excavate; and public subscription contributed the requisite funds, which the parsimony of the Lords of the Treasury, and the supineness of the Society of Antiquaries, failed to furnish. Permission was obtained from the proprietors of the land; and forthwith the excavation was commenced, Mr. Elliott superintending the works, and having, with the labourers, to journey daily four miles to and from the works; and Mr. Smith, from time to time, investigating the results. Thus they discovered the original line of the walls, and the plan and character of the castrum, the destruction of which was by a landslide: a portion of it sank forty feet, so recently as 1728. The massive masonry of the walls and towers has been uncovered; the lower walls of a Roman house have been unearthed within the area of the castrum; and fragments of inscribed tiles and coloured pottery, a bronze bracelet, variegated glass, and some 260 coins, mostly from the close of the third to the middle of the fourth century, have been discovered; but the most important relic is an altar, stated in the inscription to have been erected by Audius Pantera, prefect of the British fleet; this being the first altar yet discovered on the long line of the Saxon shore. To Mr. Smith's highly-satisfactory report, Mr. Elliott has appended some notes, suggestive as well as descriptive; and the archaeologists conclude with an account of their stewardship, by which it appears that the labour has cost £102, and that the whole expenses have been £138, including about £16 towards the expenses of printing, &c. The report and notes, with their numerous engravings, are altogether one of the most attractive illustrations of the Roman dominion in Britain that we remember to have seen; and the authors and the subscribers to the fund are alike entitled to special thanks for their enthusiasm and liberality. The gratifying results of the Lympne excavations have induced the Earl of Burlington to allow Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Mark Antony Lower to excavate at Pevensey, whence discoveries of kindred interest may be expected.

(Continued on page 366.)

ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE LOUVRE.

THERE have just been arranged, in a special gallery of the Louvre, at Paris, a number of remains of antiquity, collected in Algeria, since its first occupation by French troops. These relics have been dug up by the colonists in their fields, or in preparing the foundations of their houses. They were at first placed in the Public Library of Algiers, by a scientific commission; but in 1845, Marshal Soult, at that time Minister of War, who was also charged with the Administration of Algeria, resolved that there should be formed, at the Louvre, a special collection of these antiquities; and hence results the present exhibition, though somewhat tardily realised.

The space appointed to this collection is scarcely proportioned to its importance, and to the further development it must receive, as all parts of the territory become colonised. It is well known that the Romans had imparted a high degree of civilisation and of prosperity to their possessions in the north of Africa; and that they have left, as evidences of their greatness and power, a multitude of monuments and remains, of all sorts. Unfortunately, the greater, and doubtless also the better, part of these valuable relics, have been scattered abroad by the Arab tribes. Since the French occupation, they have been little better treated; and the military spirit, which is but little conservative in its nature, has caused many of them to disappear, employing them unheedingly in military constructions. Entire villages might be cited, especially that of Smendon, in the province of Constantine, which have been built quite upon the site of ancient centres of population, and with materials obtained from Roman buildings.

The antiquities hitherto discovered in Algeria will not add much to the knowledge we already possess of ancient art. Nor will they shed much light on the history of the country under the Romans. But they cannot fail to interest antiquarians and archaeologists, on account of the period to which they belong. The lovers of art, also, will find among them instances of the finest forms of Greek art, from which Roman art so largely derived its inspiration. They will be gratified to meet, in this collection, some busts and statues of great beauty, which must still further confirm the high idea we have already formed of the advanced state of the plastic arts among the ancients.

The greater number of the objects in this gallery belong to religious ceremonies, or to the customs of ordinary life; such as votive altars, grave-stones and their inscriptions, domestic and other utensils, and architectural fragments. The customs of war, which filled so large a place in Roman life, are represented by some bas-reliefs of battle-scenes. Amongst these we would particularly refer to a fragment of a bas-relief in white marble, about three feet wide, exhibiting a battle, in which a woman is represented under the feet of a fallen horse, with warriors fighting hand to hand, over the croup of the animal. Among the objects belonging more particularly to art, may be remarked several fragments of architecture, of superior style and execution; two or three portions of friezes, covered with sculptures, as well as acroteres, capitals, and shafts of columns: all which show that the Romans had carried with them to Africa the finest traditions of art, and had erected their edifices in sumptuous style.

Everything belonging to the Roman occupation in this collection is a valuable acquisition to the history of art. It is to be regretted that this part is not more interesting as regards political history and ethnography; but it may be expected that new researches will produce more satisfactory results, especially if well-informed men would but undertake the task, and direct their investigations to the principal points assigned by history to the great Roman establishments on the northern coast of Africa, which have not yet been visited, or only superficially.

The Arabian period, which succeeded, is but limitedly represented. Naturally, great curiosity is excited with reference to this intermediate epoch between the Roman and French dominations. Anything which could throw light upon the constitution of that semi-barbarous society which forced itself into the place of the Roman civilisation, is of the highest interest. Unfortunately, however, the nomadic tendencies and mobile character of the different races which have succeeded each other in the north of Africa could not be expected to leave many durable monuments. The Arabian race builds but little, and the tribes which have aggregated together, and formed themselves into a national organisation, do not appear to have had any notion of art, and lived, besides, under a condition of servitude, which must have compressed all flight of imagination, and all aspirations towards the beautiful. It is thus that relics of this period have been so rarely found. The collection in the Louvre contains exceedingly few specimens, and those placed among the Algerian antiquities are of little importance. They are simply a few stela, or funeral monuments, and some rare fragments of architecture. There is one observation strongly suggested by the latter. They show that Italian art at once disappeared from Africa with the Roman conquerors, and that their successors immediately, without any transition, introduced Oriental art. They present that exuberance of detail, that caprice, or, we might almost say, that fecundity of imagination, remarkable in the Byzantine style. Among them are two or three fine specimens of that style, especially a beautiful fragment of an architrave in black marble, which reminds one of the most charming



ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE LOUVRE.

fantasies of the Ogyval style; and two capitals, one of which, especially, is extremely elegant.

We give a view of the Gallery in the Louvre containing the Algerian antiquities. In the foreground is a copy of a beautifully wrought mosaic, found in the province of Constantine, in 1442, by the soldiers of the 3d Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in a plot of ground which they cultivated. It was lying buried about three feet deep in the soil, among ruins of ancient buildings, and was recovered in fragments, and restored with the greatest care. It measures about 20 feet square, and is rectangular. It represents the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite, and is enriched with a profusion of detail, referring to the sea and to the mythology it illustrates. In symmetry of piece-work and careful execution this mosaic may contrast with the most perfect specimens.

On the left, under this important fragment, is a bas-relief—given by the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe—representing Hercules overcoming the Lion, and the same hero felling the Chimera.

Above this bas-relief is placed a stone, apparently detached from an altar, decorated with a bird resembling an owl, and with a row of ovolos across its width. A modern inscription on one side commemorates its finding by the 10th Regiment of Artillery. To the right, and as a pendant to the bas-reliefs, is a very nice Bacchanal. The god, crowned with vine-leaves, presses the juice of grapes into a horn placed in the mouth of a satyr. A female figure plays cymbals; and, on the other side, Silenus, intoxicated and staggering, supports a figure which it is not easy to divine.

The funeral monuments in the second illustration are the two stelæ mentioned above. The inscriptions are finely cut in relief. They are in white marble, in very good preservation.

Between the above is a very fine arabesque, cut into the marble. It is an exquisite specimen of the ornamentation of the Arabs, and seems a detached fragment of the decoration of some edifice, as it was no particular character, which would make it assignable to a different purpose.

Another of the capitals mentioned above gives an idea of the style of architecture which prevailed in Africa, subsequently to the Roman domination.

On the right is a very fine antique vase, also found in Africa. It is not possible to confound its elegant form and skillfully-treated details with the Roman period. It is evidently a production of Greek art, and must have been brought to Africa after the Roman occupation; for nothing in the ruins, discovered hitherto, resembles it in style or magnificence. It is not improbable that this exquisite relic had been captured by the Algerine corsairs, in more modern times: and being afterwards abstracted from the rapacity of the masters of the country, may have been abandoned and forgotten. But, certainly, in our judgment, this vase cannot have belonged to the Roman epoch; for the absence of all remains which can at all come near this, in purity of taste and perfection of form, we think fully authorises such a decision. On the left are some ancient tomb-like relics; and above the whole is a fragment of an antique frieze in marble.



ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE LOUVRE.



"THE ASSUMPTION OF THE MAGDALEN," BY GIULIO ROMANO, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE MAGDALEN. FRESCO. BY GIULIO ROMANO.

AFTER the usual vacation, the National Gallery was re-opened to the public on Monday last. We take this occasion to produce an Engraving of the fresco by Giulio Romano, recently imported from Rome, and presented to the nation by Lord Overstone.

Giulio Pippi, surnamed Romano, was one of the favourite pupils of Raphael, whose touch he is considered to have imitated very closely. In his best days, however, he was altogether wanting in the grace and purity—the fine sentiment of his master; and when, on the death of the latter, he was left to his own resources, and to the dictates of his own fancy, he was often betrayed into a wildness, and even coarseness of subject, as well as a carelessness of treatment, in which it would be difficult to trace the hand of a scholar of the divinest painter that ever lived.

The work now before us is one of four, painted in fresco for the lunettes of the church of Santa Trinita d' Monti, at Rome, and which were engraved by Marc Antonio. It represents the "Assumption of the Magdalen," one of those monkish legends with which all Roman Catholic communities are familiar. Upborne by ministering angels, the beatified penitent reclines (not very gracefully, perhaps), her gaze fixed on the glorious heaven opening on her view, and shedding its refulgence on the canopy of rosy clouds around. The head of the principal figure has much of the beauty and grace characteristic of the Roman school; and the entire composition, though bearing abundant marks of haste, is remarkable for life, and vigour of in-

tention. It must be added that the position in which this work is placed in our ill-built National Gallery is neither calculated to enhance the intrinsic merits of the composition, nor to soften the merely superficial defects in the treatment. It is at once too low in regard to the perspective, much too near the eye, and subjected to a cruel glare of light, which renders the cradities of handling painfully conspicuous. We need hardly add that it was neither for such a position nor for such a light that the artist painted; and therefore it would be unfair hastily to pronounce upon the merit of a performance which, in the position to which it was originally destined, doubtless came out with very superior effect.

DECORATION OF THE MANSION-HOUSE.

THE official residence of the Chief Magistrate of the city of London, in general design, externally resembling a superb Italian palace, possesses internally but little artistic character. The style of the rooms is sumptuous, but heavy; and the principal saloon, the Egyptian-hall, is very deficient in embellishment, so that upon grand festivals the room is generally decorated with sculpture and other works of art borrowed for the occasion. The citizens have long been sensible of this defect; and some time since the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation made some tasteful suggestions for filling up the sixteen niches in the side walls of the Egyptian-hall, where, doubtless, the architect, Mr. Dance, intended sculptured groups or figures should be placed. Mr. Bunning, the City architect, being consulted upon the subject, replied:—

I beg to propose that some of our first-rate sculptors be applied to for statues in plaster, so that the niches be at once filled, and that they be remunerated by an order to one or more of them in each year for a statue in marble (to substitute those in plaster), representing some passage in our national history or in the works of our English poets; the subjects to be selected, and the amount to be paid as remuneration, to be determined upon by the committee previously to the issue of the order. By such a system these vacant niches would become filled in a few years, with first-rate works of art, at a moderate annual outlay.

In these views the committee have concurred; and, in addition to the statues in the niches, Mr. Bunning has suggested the introduction of two sculptural panels, of circular form: one to be placed over the entrance to the drawing-room suite, and the other over the door of the long parlour. Application for two characteristic designs was accordingly made to Mr. Henning, of Pimlico, whose name is so well known in connexion with the reduced restorations of the Marbles of the Parthenon, and the Phigalian Marbles; as also the sculptured copies of the Cartoons of Raphael. In reply, Mr. Henning has designed the two accompanying medallions, which have been approved of by the committee, and produced in plaster of Paris. The vintage group is, we believe, intended for the parlour, and the music and painting for the drawing-room entrance. Both are compositions of great merit, in classic treatment and feeling; and we hope to see them executed in marble, and placed in the positions for which they have been designed, as a portion of enlightened patronage of art, which "will excite gratitude in artists and admiration in the public, and give the encouragement so much required in this country to art in general."



BAS-RELIEFS DESIGNED BY MR. HENNING, FOR THE DECORATION OF THE MANSION-HOUSE.

LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 363.)

MEMOIR OF DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A.: with seven Illustrations. By Wm. B. SCOTT. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.

When we turn in vain "from grave to gay," and take up the novel and the book of science with equal ennui—for such moods come over the best readers and thinkers—we still find in biography, especially in auto-biography, something to attract, something to draw us again with renewing zest and restored interest into life and thought. In the category of such biographies eminently stands that of David Scott—artist and thinker, dreamer and straggler—aiming at the highest, conquered by the least and lowest, by the mere common needs of life, by want of health and means. It is written by a brother, capable in writing, but especially near to him in affection, and in clear-sighted sympathy of thought and aim. Much of it, however, is written by himself, which is still better; notes, scraps of journals, outbursts of the vexed heart, great and too-often over-strained efforts at self-satisfaction. There are also many valuable reflections on art and works of art; concise, potent in meaning, fresh, and original. It is a book which goes over much old ground—old as man—all biographies, and indeed all books, must do: even in art, it travels extensively over the most beaten paths—Rome, Venice, Italy, in short—yet there is no triteness in it. What more could we say? As artist and as traveller, the hero thinks right out from his own central perceptions, and is not content to look less deeply than into the central virtues or vices of what he does look at. With him there are no repetitions of *ipse dixit*, no superficialities. Such a book may be read by any one with interest, but by the artist and art-lover with much profit.

David Scott was born in Edinburgh, in October, 1806. His was a somewhat sombre Scottish home, darkened by many deaths, as well as by the heavy, clouded atmosphere of religious fanaticism. His father was a well-known engraver, whose studio and the works of art necessarily connected with his pursuits, early familiarised the son with the face of art. Out of pupillage in this studio there came forth several men of talent; among others, John Burnet, the well-known engraver of some of Wilkie's best works, and still better known by his own compositions and writings. Among such works as "Blake's Illustrations of Blair's 'Grave,'" emblematical figures by Hamilton and others, and a various collection of prints and scraps, young David nestled fervently—early inspired to rude attempts at composition, even then of the poetic and ideal sort. About nineteen, religious tendencies bearing strongly on him—as they seem generally to do about that time with all earnest minds—strengthened the bent towards the abstract and supernatural in him; and though the clouds of surrounding acerbity were afterwards dissipated by the light of larger thought, his mind remained tinged always by a sad and serious hue. An instinctive perception, also, of the greatness of humanity, and of his own participation in it, a respect for that greatness and for truth itself, too sincere to overlook or excuse the ordinary littlenesses and meannesses, the pretensions, trappings, and make-believes of life, led him already, and ever after, to look with a severely-penetrating eye on all their developments. For the frivolous and vain in life or art, he had no sympathy, and little tolerance.

In 1827, being now twenty-one, he began to form some after-enduring friendships; took decided steps in art-study; got up a "Life Academy," in conjunction with several students, some of whom are now not unworthily known; and, in 1828, exhibited his first picture, sad and almost prophetic in subject, "The hopes of early genius dispelled by death." He had already visited London, seen something of such art and artists as the public delighted to honour, and had come to the conclusion that, in the whole, "taste in art is surely very low." Thomas Campbell, Wilkie, Turner, Burnet, Irving's church, Chantrey's gallery, Etty's, Danby's, Martin's, Haydon's pictures, seemed to form the earliest points of this visit. After this came new pictures, always lofty and ideal in subject. Already the voice of criticism had said to him what it still said to him to the end, kindly or savagely, "Shoot a lower aim; you speak a dead language;" and already he had replied by the question which tormented his whole life, "What am I to do?" a question which, however, he did answer in no other way than by painting on as before. In January, 1831, "called on Constable; he agrees to publish my 'Monograms of Man,'" inventions, as usual, out of the abstract. In February came the criticisms of the press, some of the weightiest organs most laudatory; "I must yet give them further assurance that they have treated me justly." In November, he wrote Coleridge about his designs for the "Ancient Mariner;" and the poet, in a long, sad letter, replied that he knew nobody who would publish them. Next year, sent to the exhibition "Sarpedon," "Nimrod," "Pan and Apollo," "Aurora," and sketch of "Burying the Dead;" "newspapers rather favourable." Then turned his face to Italy. From Leith he sailed to London, and there saw Coleridge, and got several letters for Rome; visited Paris and the Louvre, Geneva, Milan. Thence he went by Bergamo, Verona, and Padua, to Venice, where he spent fully a month, encountering now and then familiar faces, among the wonders of art. Thence again he went by Parma and Bologna to Florence, where he naturally made another longer halt, though short withal, to see and see into the great works there; visiting "the tombs of Dante, Buonarroti, Alfieri, Galileo, Machiavelli, Arctino," lying in the Cathedral there with "many others that are dead." In fine, passing by way of Sienna, he entered Rome on the 8th of December, 1832. Though in these various places he did not stay to copy, being already far out of the bondage of copying, nor even much to study, he has left sufficient evidence in notes upon their art-treasures and other peculiarities, to show that he did not fail to take inward sharp-sighted observance of them.

At Rome, until early in March, 1834, he devoted himself to effort, strenuous, though in many ways disturbed, towards fuller realisation of his ideal aims in art. Frequent forced removals of abode; overstretched labour, sometimes for fourteen hours a day; stern self-examinations, thoughts "gloomy and black," doubts of himself and of his aim, with reflux of stouter resolve—ever the fatal whooping of an owl wherever he changed to: these, with the verdicts of visitors upon his works, kept his over-sensitive nature in almost unabating unrest. Such revulsions of doubt and of renewed self-confidence, of hope and of despair, of joy and of down-crushing sorrow, he who would walk in the fields which David Scott trod and sought to labour into world-worshipped flower and fruit, must lay it to his account to live among; to endure calmly, if possible; and neither fret at, nor be borne down by; whether his choice be the field of art, of thought, or of events. Few men indeed are so armed within, in mail of heaven's own proving, as to bear on long and unswervingly in this career—most, through whatever seeming cause, sink as we call it prematurely; and they who would take their place in the lists had better weigh the forces to be encountered in some other scales than those of hope and of enthusiasm. Into the details of Scott's labours here, his various pictures and designs, we have not space to enter. His last and largest work here, the summing up of his efforts and progress hitherto, was, "Discord, or the Household Gods Destroyed;" his rendering upon canvass of the oldest story of all oldest myths and newest never-ending story of the modernest and still unfinished facts; the new tearing down the old; the storm, and fire, and despair of progress, and reform, and emancipation. On this picture he staked his hopes anew—to find himself anew beleaguered by disappointment. Wrapt in his own perceptions of the highest and only true, he forgot that he was addressing the smallest and rarest class, able to look with his own glance through seemings and the narrow present into abstract and eternal realities. The veil of this forgetting fell painfully from his eyes as he so often found the insight of his judges cut short by the veil of materialism; and he was brought to remembrance of the world of actualities which hemmed him in. Still the appreciation of the few who did penetrate into his aim did not fail to bear him strength and confidence, and a trust in the verdict of a wide-seeing and far-off future.

With these impressions he returned home, through France and London, to Edinburgh; unpacked his pictures, as they arrived after him; and prepared for a new campaign. In February, 1835, he exhibited four pictures, three of them done at Rome; and the same year painted a "Descent from the Cross," for a new Catholic chapel, for nothing, but which met with some success. His various works now showing at least more matured ability in the employment of the various means at the artist's control, we cannot however follow. His "Vasco de Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape" was his largest work, and certainly

one of the highest, and most able, and striking works of our times. Its first exhibition, however, in December, 1842, was another failure, to try the already over-tried strength and courage of the artist. The failure, too, of his attempts in the competitions for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament sunk into him. And a worse disappointment and deeper trial than all, about the same time, came upon the inmost and tenderest hopes of his affections, blighting them, and inflicting on him new and bitter anguish. Yet still, with elevated, thoughtful, sternly-enduring life, he wrought on with unbroken faith, with unswerving aim; with patience, not to be struck prostrate or utterly crushed down. To the ordinary narrow vision, which judges sharply and finally by mere success—visible and present success—the greatness of such a life will pass for sheer folly. But to those who feel and live and judge by a higher standard, and who can look inward to the very kernel of life, the life revealed in this book will yield subject for wonder and more than admiration. Mere success is easy to attain, and the approval of a world, lesser or greater, not difficult to procure. But such firm, unflinching endurance of unsuccess, of loss upon loss, and blow after blow, approaches the superhuman, and calls forth a sad, but high veneration. At length, however, the end came. The spirit might rise ever erect from every crush; but the flesh had bounds to its powers, and sunk, prematurely, as we have said, in March, 1849. After a gradual, but finally rapid struggle, his career here closed, at the age of forty-two. Some consolation at the eve of his departure, reached him, though the beginning of arrangements to place his "Vasco de Gama," in the Trinity House at Leith, where it now stands. But the full and due measure of his success his eye was not to see, for his works belong to a period yet to come.

Of the nature and aim of his genius we may have another occasion to treat, shortly, in noticing some of his published works. The volume at present noticed contains several illustrations of his style as artist, and large examples of his thoughts upon art.

THE ROMANCE OF THE FORUM; OR, NARRATIVES, SCENES, AND ANECDOTES FROM COURTS OF JUSTICE. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two vols. Colburn and Co.

Every one who has watched "the wheels of vicissitude" must be aware how often records of contemporaneous incidents, which rank above nine-day wonders, unless preserved at the time, pass away, and are lost; or, at best, are recoverable with difficulty. To rescue such chronicles from the common wreck, as well as to give them in a more accurate form, where correction is necessary, is the object of the present work; or, as the author explains it, "to present a series of those instances occurring in the administration of justice, which, from some marvellous or romantic circumstance connected with them, have created great public sensation in their day, but which have lapsed into entire or semi-oblivion." The narratives are 54 in number (ranging from the time of the Norman Conquest to that of the tragedy of the Duke and Duchess of Praslin, which, Mr. Burke states, is "seldom to be heard fully or correctly told." The book possesses an eminently anecdotic interest, and abounds with curious narrative. Thus, we have "Falsehood fatally made use of by innocent men;" "Monarchs who have slain their own children by process of law;" "The Physician by day, and Robber by night;" "Criminals who have returned to life after execution;" "A murder discovered by touching the dead body;" "The Murder in the Red Barn discovered by a dream;" "Curious case of child-stealing;" "Escapes from justice through the strictness of the law;" "Crimes committed for the purpose of being put to death;" &c. &c. The truth of the maxim, "*humanum est errare*," is strongly exemplified in many of these cases: poor Eliza Fenning, it has been proved, was not the guilty person in the dumpling poisoning. Change often resuscitates the romantic interest of past events: thus, upon Kennington Common, where Jimmy Dawson suffered for the '45 affair, a church has been built; the hangman's land is now being converted into a pleasure-park for the people; and what Shenstone did for Dawson's tale, "so sad, so tender, and so true," Dr. Maginn accomplished for the Red Barn atrocity, by writing a most interesting narrative of that domestic tragedy. Of these, and scores of similar circumstantial points, Mr. Burke has cleverly availed himself in his narratives, the deperation of which, at the same time, he has in no case neglected. As might be looked for, great care has been taken with the legal histories; so that the interest of the "Romance of the Forum" is at once sound and popular.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN INDIA. Allen and Co.

This is an ably-written history of Sir Arthur Wellesley's services in India: it extends to some 120 pages, and is, therefore, more copious in details than the memoirs which have simultaneously appeared in a corresponding form. In one of the opening pages, the writer quotes this interesting letter of introduction to Sir John Shore, then Governor-General of India, from Marquis Cornwallis; it is dated "Whitehall, June 10, 1796," and is as follows:—"Dear Sir,—I beg leave to introduce to you Colonel Wesley, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of my regiment. He is a sensible man and a good officer, and will, I have no doubt, conduct himself in a manner to merit your approbation." We agree with the writer of the memoir, that it is amusing now to notice the guarded though complimentary terms in which the Marquis couched his recommendation. We notice a misprint. The Duke died on the 14th of September, and not the 13th, as stated at page 123.

WELLINGTON ANECDOTES. A COLLECTION OF SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE GREAT DUKE. Addey and Co.

We do not precisely understand the principle upon which this collection is made; although the editor tells us, that for offering it "no apology is required." There may be more than one opinion on this point, especially as acknowledgment is very sparingly made of the sources whence the anecdotes have been obtained. Thus the anecdotes, "A Musical Amateur," at pp. 68-69, are taken, verbatim, from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and several of our contemporaries have, in the same manner, been laid under un-named contribution.

THE ENGLISH FLOWER-GARDEN. A Monthly Magazine of Hardy and Half-Hardy Plants. By W. THOMPSON. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

A well-kept flower-garden possesses a quiet beauty, which exerts a most humanising influence upon its possessors. The tongues in trees speak to the spirit of man in a mystical but divine language; and the man whose mind is trained to pulsate under the influence of these floral undulations stands far superior in intellectuality to him who sees a yellow primrose, and nothing more, in the "primrose on the river's bank."

The pleasures which are derived from the careful culture of flowers are many. Every stage of vegetable growth, from the first indications of life, in the germination of the seed, through the periods of leaf-development and of wood formation, up to the perfection of the flower and the ripening of the seed, is full of interest. There cannot be any more healthful vocation than the labours necessary to ensure healthful growth in plants, and the perfection of form in flowers. These fixed organic creations, like the higher forms of life in locomotive creatures, require care in cultivation, and the reward for the care bestowed is greater richness of colour and a more perfect symmetry.

The present serial publication is intended to supply a want severely felt by most amateur gardeners. Each number is adorned with four carefully-coloured representations of some garden flower. These are well described in the text: the history of the plant; its structural peculiarities; the best modes of culture; and many other useful particulars of a fully practical character are given. In the number for the present month there is, in particular, an admirable description of the crowned campanula (*Campanula coronata*), containing some observations of great novelty—as, for example, the following description of the mode in which the capsule of the *Campanula Carpatia* opens:—

The capsule, or mature ovary, opens in a somewhat unusual manner; namely, by small apertures at the sides, one to each cell. The mode in which this opening is formed is not the least interesting feature in the economy of the campanulas. In *C. Carpatia*, which is to be found in most gardens, the membranous partition forming the cell, is crossed obliquely by a stiff cartilaginous fibre, or process, which arises from the top of the cell. As the capsule ripens, this fibre curves upwards, and its point perforates the walls of the ovary and the adherent calyx. When the seed-vessel is mature, this hook-like body may be plainly seen at the upper part of the aperture, by which the seeds escape. The position of this opening varies in different species; in the rampion (*C. rapunculus*), it is near the base of the cell.

One section of the work particularly recommends itself to our metropolitan reader; indeed, to the inhabitants of all large towns. This is the instruction for the cultivation of window plants.

Nine numbers of the "English Flower Garden" have now been published. These contain thirty-six coloured drawings of highly-orna-

mental plants, each number being sold at the low price of one shilling. It is really a beautiful, useful, and cheap work; and as such we cannot but recommend it.

THE WHITE SLAVE; OR, MEMOIRS OF A FUGITIVE. A Story of Slave Life in Virginia, &c. Edited by R. HILDRETH, Esq. First English Illustrated Edition, with Eight Engravings. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

This work has been printed uniformly with, and as a companion volume to, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." For this there is a good reason; indeed, an especial fitness. The present narrative comes in evidence that Uncle Tom did really give the "bright side of the picture," for here we have the darker one. This book exhibits the stern reality. It is a biography which tells the incidents in a straightforward manner, without attempting a dramatic setting, which communicates artistic beauty and form to wild and uncouth materials. These "Memoirs of a Fugitive," doubtless include the experiences of more than one; but, in whatever way they may have been reduced to a certain unity, they consist, evidently, of actual facts—facts beyond invention, and which must have been experienced to be described.

The present edition is finely printed, and beautifully illustrated with eight engravings. It forms portion of the "Illustrated National Library," and is an unabridged edition of the original word.

The GOLDBEATER.—London: T. C. Newby.

Since the genius of Sir Walter Scott popularised that class of literary productions which have assumed the distinctive title of historical novels, a host of imitators have aspired to wield the wand of the great magician. With rare exceptions, this ambitious effort has signally failed, but the apparent facility of the task is constantly enticing new adventurers into this really difficult field. To ensure success, a writer ought to possess an intimate knowledge of the nationality of the people at the particular epoch he proposes to describe, and this is not to be acquired by the mere study of standard histories, which exhibit the broad outlines rather than the details of society, and make us more acquainted with the palace than the cottage. When a foreigner attempts to portray the feeling, passions, and domesticity of the inhabitants of a strange land, he is almost certain to fail, since he cannot think as they think, and thus gives his own native colouring to scenes and events by which their true character is disfigured or wholly obscured. Walter Scott perfectly understood Scotland, and, on that account, every touch of his pencil is true to life. But when an English writer strives to blend history with fiction, and places his scene of action in France or Italy, Spain or Germany, there can be but little hope of distinctive nationality in his sketches and portraiture, since he must depend on his imagination, in the absence of personal knowledge and familiar observation. We must have lived long among a people to describe them with fidelity.

The historical feature in the three volumes before us is the blockade of Leyden, during the reign of Philip the Second. The interwoven fiction is a Spanish lingo, who persuades a Brussels merchant that his young wife is faithless, having yielded her affections to an Italian nobleman. The merchant surprises the presumed paramour in his house, fights, and slays him, but the statement of the dying man convinces him of his innocence. He immediately seeks the Count Monteuli, who had killed him with jealous suspicion. Another duel follows, in which the merchant, Paul Vanderweef, is left fordead by his opponent, but he survives his apparently mortal wound, and figures through the remainder of the tale as the Goldbeater. The virtuous wife quits her home, and seeks refuge among the Belgians, at Ghent, and some twenty-three years elapse before this unfortunate couple are united, and it is during this period that the main incidents in the story occur.

The Goldbeater acquires enormous wealth, and takes as an apprentice an exposed child, who had been brought up by a poor burgher of Ghent. This child he places in the Spanish army, under the immediate command of the destroyer of his domestic happiness, who now assumes the title of Marquis Del Guasto. Leyden is blockaded, and nearly reduced by famine, but holds out in consequence of the indomitable resolution of Adrian Vanderweef, the burgomaster, brother to the Goldbeater, who ultimately saves the city, by persuading the Prince of Orange to cut the dykes and let in the sea, by which means the forts of the Spaniards are swept away, their army submerged in the deluge, and provisions floated into the rescued Leyden. The Goldbeater takes a very active part in this maritime expedition, and slays Del Guasto in single combat.

The apprentice soldier rescues Evelyn, the daughter of the Leyden burgomaster, from some rude German soldiers who had seized her on a journey, and, of course, they fall in love with each other. He takes the name of Juan de Burgh, and is one of the officers attached to the Spanish army blockading the town. His passion overcomes his reason, and he enters the city to have an interview with his mistress, is detected, thrown into prison, and sentenced to death as a spy. The burgomaster is too stern a patriot to interfere for the life of his daughter's lover, so she enters his dungeon in the dead of the night, taking with her the clothes of a privileged old woman whom soldiers and citizens implicitly obey, and, by this contrivance, which we need not say has no claim to novelty, Juan escapes. Of course this hero is the son of the Goldbeater, and, when all difficulties are surmounted, Juan finds both a father and a mother, and marries his cousin, Evelyn Vanderweef.

Such is the rapid outline of the story. The only character which is at all marked conspicuously, is the Goldbeater, and even this is not drawn with vigour. All the others are feebly portrayed. The governor and burgomaster of Leyden seem more doggedly obstinate than chivalrously patriotic. The career of Juan is tame, and Evelyn is too insipid for a heroine. However, the book is interesting. There is a good scene between the Goldbeater as a *maitre d'armes*, Don Guillem Ponza, and Del Guasto. The inundation, and the advance of the Zealanders to the rescue of Leyden, are described with force and spirit. There is too much sameness in the repeated complaints of the people during the blockade, and this makes the second volume somewhat tedious. The first volume is the best of the three.

UNCLE WALTER. A Novel, by Mrs. TROLLOPE. 3 Vols. Colburn.

THE present tendencies of novel literature are evidently antagonistic to, and directed to the exposure of, the hollowness of conventional respectability. The apparel of decency is stripped from poor human nature; and man, whatever his station or riches, is shown to be but a "poor forked animal." This has been done by some in the way of recrimination, and for the justification of the lower classes. It has been the object to teach the upper orders of society that they are no better, though better off, than their humbler brethren. Mrs. Trollope—while in her sarcastic mood, she strips off the skin as well as the clothes, leaving but a skeleton—appears, however, to have no such motive. She anatomises for the love of art; she takes pleasure in the operation. Nevertheless, she dissects the living animal. "The flesh may quiver, where the pincers tear;" but the process is scientific, and is conducted with a benevolent smile. The victim is a sacrifice to truth; and no appeal of the "covering cherub" avails to preserve the melancholy exhibition of human nakedness, deprived of the "filthy rags of self-righteousness."

We recognise in Mrs. Trollope a stern and unpleasant monitor; but at the same time we must not forget that her severest reproaches are deserved. If she err in selecting particular classes for animadversion, let us recollect that in all, and particularly in our own, and most especially in ourselves, the very evils she describes do exist, and that, however painful their exposure may be in her pages, the reality is still more painful in actual life. And bearing this in mind, the individual application of the fable may be wholesome, though the story itself may be bitter and unattractive. Mrs. Trollope is a writer of masculine and energetic intellect—mordant and severe—but eminently moral; and the tale of "Uncle Walter" is one of the best of her works.

POEMS FROM MY FIRESIDE. By MARIA GOODLUCK. Darton and Co. This little collection of simple rhymes for young children aims at creating an interest in the inferior races of animal creation; a lesson that cannot be too early impressed upon the waxen mind of childhood. The exquisite loveliness of flowers, and the enchanting melody of birds have also been enlisted to show to the child the perfection of the works of nature. The result is a nice book for the play-room, carrying to the fireside the delights of out-door life; and, by this means, teaching the child many a valuable precept for the man.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL, A REPERTORY OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART; AND A RECORD OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE. Nos. 1 and 2. Scobie, Toronto.

This is the commencement of a journal of the applied sciences, somewhat upon the plan of our *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*. It contains several interesting reports of the proceedings of public societies, various engineering novelties, and miscellaneous intelligence, including a few novel applications from the mother country.

As the manager of the theatre just named is advertised as lessee of DRURY-LANE for the season commencing next Christmas, some remark on that ill-starred edifice may fitly conclude our *resumé*. To the observant eye of an experienced critic, nothing is more clear than that its present condition is due to the misconduct of the committee for letting the building. Considerations of rent alone seem to have directed their resolution, and not the fitness of the proposed lessee. That noble stage might still be peopled with the persons of the poetic drama, if the principles of management to be adopted were the first thing considered, and not the amount of rent offered. It is inconceivable to us that capital, intelligence, and enterprise, should have been rejected in favour of candidates without either; when all that is wanted is that ample opportunity should be given to a capable director for restoring the *prestige* to the national theatre, by the production on its boards of dramatic and histrionic genius. To such an aim as this some sacrifice of rent might, in the first instance, be made; but the result would be invaluable in the regained character and permanent prosperity of the theatre. The requisite faith is evidently deficient in the quarter where it should be most readily found; yet, in this faith, the theatre was founded, and without it the purpose of its erection cannot be realised. These walls, once classical, should be held sacred—a determination on the part of those who have power and authority over their disposal, would preserve them to their right use. With the will a way would soon be discovered for obtaining the desired result. But it is manifest that the will does not exist; and thus it is that all the proceedings in relation to this magnificent temple of the Muses are deserving of censure only on the part of every sincere lover of the drama, and of those sincere and honest minds who desire to blend with all stage amusements the highest interests of morality and taste.

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